

POLAND NOW RIVALS  
PLIGHT OF BELGIUMChildren Chief Sufferers in Land  
Stripped of Necessities,  
Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1915, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice:

"With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

"But in addition to these four million people who so pressingly needed relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment."

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,500,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

More than \$5,000,000 has been spent by the American Red Cross in aiding the stricken people of Poland. The organization has nursed the sick, fed the starving, clothed the naked, sheltered the homeless, schooled the children and cared for the orphans there. It has conducted a relentless fight against typhus, cholera and other terrible diseases. So today millions of men and women in that resurrected nation speak in grateful appreciation of "The Greatest Mother in the World."

Nearly 200 American Red Cross workers are now engaged in relief activities in Poland. Four large relief bases are in operation and eleven mobile units are in the field. During the last twelve months this organization was largely instrumental in the re-establishment of a million refugees at a cost for general relief of more than \$1,000,000. Last winter one-half million war orphans were aided materially, and since then a series of large orphanages have been established to give them permanent care.

## MICKIE SAYS

IT TAKES SUBSCRIPTIONS,  
ADVERTISING IN JOB PRINTING  
TO KEEP TH' HOME PAPER  
TOOTING TH' HORN FER THE  
OLE HOME TOWN. AN' THE  
MORE BIZZNESS, THE MORE  
TOOT 'N TH' MORE TOOT, TH'  
MORE TOWN, SO DRAG IN  
NER BIZZNESS

Do  
It  
NowWORLD NOT YET  
NORMAL IN 1920European Nations, Especially,  
Are Beset With Troubles Dur-  
ing Period of Readjustment.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace  
Treaty Leaves United States Tech-  
nically at War—Presidential  
Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World War. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies arising out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Emerald Isle grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor radical activities and the uncertainties accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World War was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Estonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported heavy fighting at many points on the 400-mile front. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for invasions since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviks at Podolia April 13.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 18, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were re-enforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 3 they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress, fighting continued at many points. Over 300 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevik troops captured Lomza and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next

(Continued on Page Six)

## Photograph That Reunites Relatives



While reading a pamphlet appealing for funds for the Near East relief, Charles M. Kochian of New York, an Armenian rug salesman, saw this picture of inmates of the organization's home at Sivas, Turkey, for Christian brides rescued from Moslem harems. In the center of the front row he recognized his niece, Vartanoush Dembelgian, a victim of the deportations of 1915. He has sent money to bring the girl to this country.

## Kentucky News

Winchester, Jan. 4.—Tobacco sales were suspended here today after a single crop had been auctioned and the closing bids rejected. The top grade of the crop brought 20 cents, and the entire bad end was bid in at \$1.

Carlisle, Jan. 4.—Growers peremptorily stopped the sale of tobacco at the People's house after one load had been sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to twenty dollars per hundred.

Threats were made against the buying and knives were drawn, but no attack was made and there was no act of violence.

Harlan, Jan. 4.—Judge W. T. Davis instructed the grand jury of Harlan county, which began actual work today, to investigate the murder of Lura Parson, the Pine Mountain Settlement school teacher, who was murdered on a lonely trail on Pine Mountain last September.

Louisville, Dec. 21.—Three hundred and seventy-five alleged moonshiners were arrested and 774 illegal stills with 3,738 gallons of liquor were seized in the Southeastern prohibition district during November, according to a report issued here by prohibition officials.

Sales were suspended on the Lexington loose leaf market, the largest in the world, Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock while an auction was in progress at the Tattersalls house. The order was given by Supervisor of Sales Ben Bosworth, acting under instructions from the Lexington Warehousemen's Association, after more than 2,000 farmers had voiced a protest against the continuation of sales.

A mass meeting of Burley tobacco growers, warehousemen, bankers and other persons interested in tobacco production in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia will be held in the Lexington Opera House Friday morning at 10 o'clock to devise ways and means for handling of the present leaf crop as well as to make arrangements for cutting out the 1921 crop.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Republican members of Congress from Kentucky are now convinced that A. T. Hert, of Louisville, will be appointed Secretary of War. They say they have a "straight tip" to that effect.

Richmond, Jan. 4.—"Uncle" Woodson Heathman, of Newby, says the closing yuletide has been the happiest of his life. He celebrated his 99th birthday in December, and, since he was three weeks old has lived in the same house.

Louisville, Jan. 4.—A diagnosis of the needs of every community in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, is to be made by the American Red Cross, according to word received at Red Cross (Continued on Page 5)

## U. S. News

Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.—Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, and his party left Buenos Aires tonight on their return trip to the United States.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, came to Marion today at the request of President-elect Harding and discussed with him the general problem of railways and railway labor.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—In his discussion of international affairs with a number of visitors, President-elect Harding has indicated very plainly that he will take a deeper interest in Central and South American affairs than any President of recent years.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A decrease of \$192,932,075 in the public debt during the last month of 1920 was announced today by the treasury. On December 31 the total gross debt was \$23,982,224,168, compared with \$24,087,365,128 on last September 30, and \$26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak.

Detroit, Jan. 4.—Despite the fact that several Detroit automobile plants opened yesterday after inventories, they did so with vastly decreased forces, and 100,000 fewer men are employed here now than was the case two weeks ago, George W. Grant, secretary of the Employers' Association of Detroit, said today. "A net increase of only 1,000 men has been added to the working forces of the factories in the past few days."

Washington, Jan. 4.—The resolution reviving the War Finance Corporation became a law today with its reauthorization by the House over President Wilson's veto. The Senate overrode the veto Monday. The vote in the House was 250 to 66 with three voting present or 37 more than the required two-thirds majority. The vote was taken without debate, after Representative Mondell, the Republican leader had stated that since all members realized that the President had raised no question it seemed wise to proceed to vote without discussion.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was called in special session today to take up the question of international disarmament. The resolution of Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, proposing negotiations with Great Britain and Japan toward an agreement for a fifty per cent cut in naval construction over a period of years was before the committee for consideration.

New York, Jan. 1.—The house in which Theodore Roosevelt was born at 28 East Thirtieth street in New York City will be dedicated as a national shrine next Thursday, the second anniversary of his death. In the (Continued from page 5)

ANTICIPATE PROS-  
PEROUS NEW YEARMERCHANTS BREATHE SIGH OF  
RELIEF WITH EXPIRATION OF  
OLD BUSINESS YEAR.Period of Abnormal Profits Is Said  
to Have Ended, and Old-Fashioned  
Standards of Service and Prices  
Must Have Recognition.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Many merchants breathed a sigh of relief at the closing of the year 1920. It was a twelve-month of trying experience to most of those concerned in mercantile affairs. It witnessed the peak of prices in a number of commodities and also the greatest declines in values in the shortest space of time within the memory of those active in business. The disturbances, both in the domestic and foreign trade brought much embarrassment to traders as well as to producers. The only thing that has been established has been that the days of abnormal profits are gone, and that success in the future must be dependent on the old-fashioned standards of merit and service. It took little capital and no skill to make money up to a few months ago. For a long period almost any listed stock could be gambled in with the certainty of profit and the same held true with about every kind of commodity from wheat to wool or from silk to sugar.

Knowledge was not required while the prices of everything were rising. The fall in values has swept most of the speculators into the ash bin of failure and has left the way clear for the real merchants again. This is no inconsiderable gain to legitimate business. In the primary markets the opening of the new year is marked by a feeling of more confidence than has been apparent for some time. It is felt that the time is ripe for the resumption of more active buying. In quite a number of lines prices have been cut to a point that should prove attractive, especially as it is known that stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers are very low and need replenishing. During the past week quite a number of buyers have been in this city to place orders. Most of them represented the larger retail stores which have felt the need of filling the gaps made in stocks by the holiday trading as well as that of providing for the reduction and other sales of the present month. This week and next more of the wholesalers and jobbers will be in this city and their visits will be for the purpose of buying. The extraordinary number of reservations in the hotels is the first evidence of the coming invasion.

## Bandits' Victim To Die.

Culver, Ind.—Russell Saine, Culver merchant, who was shot when in a running fight, following the robbery of the Culver Exchange Bank by five men, can not recover, it was said at the hospital. Four of the bandits have been captured and approximately all of the \$10,000 stolen has been recovered. Earl Wills, of La Porte County, alleged to be the fifth member of the bandit gang, has not been apprehended. He is said to have fired the shot which struck Saine.

## Auto Licenses Prepared.

Columbus, O.—Reports that the Ohio Automobile Department will be unable for several weeks to fill applications for 1921 automobile licenses were denied here by officials in charge of the distribution of the plates. They say that contrary to the reports, which have received wide circulation throughout the state, both the department here and the branches established at other points in the state are ready to fill all applications promptly.

## Price of Standard Pipe Cut.

Youngstown, O.—Republic Iron and Steel Company announces a reduction in price of standard pipe of \$7 a ton, to the Steel Corporation level. Aside from pipe business, few new steel orders are coming into the valley, and prospects of additional suspensions and curtailments are likely.

## Canada's Immigration.

Montreal.—Canada received over 150,000 immigrants during 1920. Of these about 80,000 were from the British Isles, 49,000 from the United States and 22,000 from other countries. It was the biggest year's immigration since the outbreak of war.

## Now Is the Time To Buy.

Boston.—The belief that business readjustment and deflation "is more than half completed," and that "the worst is over," was expressed by Alva B. Johnson, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "Is it not good business as well as good patriotism to start buying now, to set the wheels of industry once more in motion to relieve unemployment and to spread the improvement of conditions over a longer period," he said.

## World News

The former Chancellor of Germany, Bethman Hollweg, died during the week, after a short illness with pneumonia. It is remembered that upon him fell the responsibility of important decisions at the beginning of the war. He gave utterance to the famous phrase which characterized the neutralization of Belgium as a "scrap of paper." He admitted the violation of Belgium was wrong, but said Germany would make up for it afterwards. He did not favor the submarine policy and warned Germany against the underestimation of America's strength. He was engaged in writing a history of the war at the time of his death.

A renewal of the treaty of alliance between England and Japan is under discussion. The break up of Russia changes materially the condition which gave rise to the alliance. It is probable, however, that it will be renewed, as the two countries have many interests in Eastern Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. On account of the control which Japan has been getting in China, it is believed that the United States will have an interest in the terms of the alliance, and it has even been suggested that she join it. This she is not likely to do.

The will of the late ex-empress of France, Eugenie, has just been probated. She left an estate of over ten millions of dollars. One unique bequest was a portrait of herself to Sir John Burgoyne, the Englishman, who took her across the Channel in a vessel at the time of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, after the capture of her husband, Napoleon III. Eugenie had the reputation of being the most beautiful queen in Europe. She was Spanish by birth. It is interesting to know that she lived to see the French victory over Germany.

Mexico seems to have settled down to an orderly life. The new President, Obregon, is popular and possesses elements of strength. He is trying just now to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations. Foreign capital is invited to Mexico and security is promised to the investor. The old enemy of settled order, Villa, is living in plenty on his large estate, and Mexico is willing to give him all he asks in order to keep him quiet. His followers are scattered and could not easily be rallied.

The American Secretary of State Colby is now in South America seeking to conserve good relations with the countries to the South. The visit is made, in part, as a recognition of the cordial support we received from most of the Latin-American states in the recent war. It is fitting that this should be done by the administration that is going out. There is a great deal of idealism among the South American states and a cordial recognition of the American policy of peace and democracy.

It is with considerable surprise that we learn of Belgium's recovery along all lines. Not only are her factories again producing large output of manufactured goods, but her coal mines are producing larger amounts of coal than they did before the war. The production is estimated at two millions of tons. It is true the mines were not destroyed to the extent that they were in France and in some cases continued producing all through the war.

Climatic conditions are unusual this year in other countries besides the United States. So dry has it been in Switzerland, where several of the large rivers have their sources, that such rivers as the Rhine and the Rhone are lower than they have ever been known to be. These are usually large streams and carry considerable commerce into the interior of Germany and France. If such is the condition of large rivers, the lack of water in small streams must cause much inconvenience.

Testimony by Commissioner Wallis, of the Ellis Island immigration station, that Europe is "literally moving to the United States" and that a "flood" of aliens is imminent, still left members of the Senate immigration commission doubtful tonight as to action upon the Johnson bill prohibiting immigration for one year. Several members frankly expressed doubt whether any measures to stop or restrict immigration would be enacted at this session of Congress.

## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY

#### Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Dec. 20, 1920.—Several of the schools in this vicinity closed December 24. Miss Laura Smith, teacher of Clover Bottom school, is expecting to attend school at Berea College.—Wm. Hurst gave a social at his home for several young people of this community. Everyone reported a good time.—Chas. Abney had a serious accident recently, when his horse fell and threw him off, resulting in his arm being broken in two places.—Greene Hayes of Gray Hawk has been visiting relatives at Clover Bottom for a few days.—Alfred Abrams, who has been in Ohio at work for a few years, is at home on account of the serious illness of his mother.—Mrs. Samuel Abrams is slowly recovering from a very serious attack of typhoid fever.—Several of the Berea students who spent Christmas holidays at their homes in Clover Bottom have returned to school at Berea.—We greatly regret the loss of two of our most influential citizens, Stanley Powell and mother, who have bought property on Center street, Berea, and moved to it.—Wm. Hayes of Illinois is back in Kentucky visiting his relatives, and is expecting to make his home here in the future.—Cave Spring school and several citizens of the district gave a very delightful entertainment on Saturday night, December 25. Everyone who attended seemed to enjoy the program very much and everybody is very much interested in the future success of the school.

#### Hugh

Hugh, Dec. 27, 1920.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebb Baker moved one day last week on the Berea pike to the place known as Jarvas Carrier farm.—Roy McKinney and family are visiting relatives in North Carolina; also D. C. Hart is spending Christmas with his children in North Carolina. He will bring his son home with him to live near the sawmill. The sawmill is shut down, will not run any more until the first of the year.—John Clemmons has bought the George Bengel farm for \$1,200.—Gertrude Abrams was visiting friends and relatives at Blue Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Jim Harding filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday and was called for the next year.—Willie Abrams has bought the Louis VanWinkle farm. Mr. VanWinkle will live with his son-in-law on the Jarvas Carrier farm.—Thelma Jackson, Edna Jackson and Katie Alexander were the guests of Gertrude and Farie Abrams Tuesday night. Miss Thelma Jackson had an interesting Christmas tree for the little ones Friday morning.—Joe Alexander is very ill.

#### Carico

Carico, Jan. 2.—We had a thunder storm Friday night.—Mrs. Edna Tussey is improving slowly.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tussey, December 29, a fine boy.—The infant of Andrew Lear is very poorly with scarlet fever.—The infant of David Lear has been very sick.—Bob Davies of near Hazard has bought the farm of Mathew Birch.—T. J. Faubus and Isaac Himes were visiting Morgan

Himes Sunday.—Mrs. Lucinda Summers has been very poorly for the last few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Wes Summers have been buying their furniture to go to housekeeping.

#### Herd

Herd, Dec. 31, '20.—Misses Jewell and Hazel McGeorge and Icy Farmer and John Amyx attended the Christmas tree at Maulden last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Farmer and Misses Ersie and Lizzie Farmer took Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Miss Jewell McGeorge spent Christmas with Miss Ruby Davidson of Maulden.—James Madden, who was with home folks for Christmas, returned to Hamilton last Tuesday.—Conley and Othmer Flannery, who have been with home folks for a few weeks, have returned to their work at Hamilton and Louisville.—Mr. and Mrs. George Amyx are in poor health.—Mrs. Belle Farmer has been sick for the last few days.—Beatrice, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Simpson, is very sick.—Mrs. Clara Akemon is very sick with pneumonia fever.—Miss Icy Farmer and nephew, Clarence, attended the funeral of Mrs. Jane Hamilton at Tyner last Thursday.—Misses Pearl and Maggie Wyrick attended the Christmas tree at Huff last Friday.

#### McKee

McKee, Jan. 3.—Miss Lillian Stam from Mt. Vernon, O., is visiting friends in McKee.—Miss Lucille Collier, who has been attending school at London, is visiting home folks. She was accompanied home by her friends, Misses Johnnie May North from Georgia and Frances Truso from Louisiana.—The Ladies prayer meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Tyra Laihhardt yesterday afternoon. The meeting was led by an earnest and efficient leader, Mrs. Sarah Glenn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse, December 27, a fine boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Boggs are moving to their new home at Bradshaw.—Mr. Alex Tinscher and family are moving to H. F. Minter's farm near town.

#### Bradshaw

Bradshaw, Jan. 3.—Smith school closed, December 28, with a nice candy treat.—Edna Ramsey, who has had pneumonia, is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ramsey are moving to Richmond.—Mrs. Slone and children of Kirksville are visiting her mother, Mrs. Trisy Ramsey.—Misses Delsie and Bertha Smith visited friends and relatives at Heidelberg and Cressmont, Ky., during Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Boggs are moving in the property known as the Ramsey property.—Miss Martha Bennett spent Christmas at Mrs. Tabitha Smith's.—The Smith school has done excellent work thru community meeting. A Junior Agricultural Club was organized with enrolment of 13 club members.—Miss Delsie Smith will leave for Berea, where she will take a course in nursing.—Bertha Smith will enter school at McKee.—Miss Lucy Ramsey, who is in school at Berea, spent the holidays with home folks.—Mrs. A. J. Hamilton died at her home near Tyner, after

an illness of twelve months and six days with tuberculosis. She leaves a husband, three daughters and two sons, grandchildren and aged father and mother, and a host of friends and relatives.

### MADISON COUNTY

#### Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Dec. 27, 1920.—Miss Fannie Kidd was visiting Miss Bernice Robinson of Big ill last week.—Misses Grace and Dora Gentry and Miss Clara Bowlin were visiting their sister, Mrs. Joe Goodrich, of Paint Lick.—Jim Elkin of Waco was visiting with home folks thru Christmas.—Miss Effie Estridge, who has been working in London, came in to spend Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Estridge.—Miss Bernice Robinson, our school teacher, was married last week to Wm. Kindred of Silver Creek. We wish them a long life of happiness.—The Christmas tree at the schoolhouse last Monday night was a success.

#### Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 28, '20.—Quite a number of farmers in this section are hauling their tobacco to Richmond warehouses to await the sales of January 3.—The foxhunters of this vicinity participated in a lively chase on Christmas Day.—Mrs. Myrtle Ballinger is spending the holidays with her husband's parents at Wildie.—Mrs. L. K. Flannery spent Saturday, Christmas Day, with M. B. Flannery's in Berea.—Mrs. Lucinda Powell, widow of the lately deceased Joe Powell of Red Lick, is moving to the farm owned by Lloyd Powell on Blue Lick. We extend our deepest sympathy to both Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Hack Wilson, whose husbands were so tragically and suddenly removed in the same week and so near the same spot.—The old sleighs are being refurbished up after so long a rest and will be in action, as the indications for snow are prevalent.

#### Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Dec. 27, '20.—John Anderson, who has been very low with pneumonia, is improved at this writing.—Mrs. Cleve Anderson is yet ill from the accident she was in some weeks ago.—The Todd school which has just closed for "two months cold season" has, in the eyes of the patrons, been very successful. Miss Tutt has well demonstrated that there are other things quite worth while besides the three "R's"—"reading," "riting" and "rithmetic." Thru the ingenuity of the teacher and pupils the school has added a number of volumes to its library, charts for all grades in all subjects, civics, hygiene, agriculture, etc.; eight large rolling maps, in a lock case, costing near eighty dollars, to say nothing of the saws, scissors, crayon and crayolas for art work. Play has not been neglected as is so often the case in our one-room schools. Well supervised playground work was supplemented by a few hours spent in learning how to play and what to play. It is said that the little ten and twelve-year-old tots would put us older people to shame in conducting meetings and maintaining parliamentary law and order. The spirit of the school was typified when the teacher suggested and the children voted to send the money that they had collected for a Christmas tree to the Armenian children.—N. B. Chasteen (Uncle Nick) recently deceased, leaves three daughters and three sons, twenty-four grandchildren and seven great grandchildren

to mourn and miss him, as they certainly will do. There were always smiles and open arms to welcome "Grandpa's" approach. The neighbors regarded Uncle Nick with the profoundest respect and admiration, he being a well wisher and promoter of all worthy causes. Although "in poor health" all his life, we think of him as hale and jolly until last fall, when he was stricken (at the age of 85) with influenza and has since been on the decline. The community expresses its sympathy for the bereaved ones.—Bob Allen has moved from our community.—Lillie and Jewell Ogg are home for the holidays.

#### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank those who so kindly assisted and sympathized with us during the illness of our beloved father.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ogg

#### Kingston

Kingston, Jan. 3.—Gilbert Hubbard has moved to Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamilton had as dinner guests last Thursday, Alex Gibbs and family, Morgan Evans and daughter, Nettie Kate, of Richmond.—Mrs. Mary Hill spent Sunday with Mrs. Grimes on Speedwell pike.—Ayleen Mainous spent Saturday with Mrs. Earl Kimbrey on Red Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brandenburg of Red House spent Sunday at the home of Ray Mainous.—Vernon Mainous is spending a few days with relatives at Red House.—Misses Louise and Beatrice Gilmore entertained a few of their friends at their home last Thursday night.—Little Sue Brown Terrell had a birthday party and entertained the little folks at her home Sunday afternoon.

#### Harts Settlement

Harts Settlement, Jan. 3.—The daughter of Mrs. Parsons, who was very sick at last writing, is gaining in health very much.—Bradley Lake was in Richmond last week on business.—J. E. Hammond and son, Maurice, spent from Tuesday until Saturday with T. J. Lake.—Mrs. Rollie Davis is very sick. Her sister, Mrs. Lula Parsons, is with her.—Wayde Coyle is planning to go to Louisville to school.—Mrs. Jasper Burnell of Berea visited Mrs. Tom McQueen Monday evening.—We are very much pleased to have our electric lights in and around our rural school building.—Sam Robinson has been sick, but is better.—Wilson VanWinkle of Big Hill attended Sunday-school here Sunday. His children are in school here.—M. J. Baker has gone to Illinois to visit his daughter, Mrs. Bengel.—Mrs. Jake Anderkin is very sick.—Mrs. Forest Dowden is visiting her mother, Mrs. McClure, in Indiana.

### GARRARD COUNTY

#### White Lick

White Lick, Jan. 3.—Wright Kelly visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech Thursday night and Friday.—Bob Miller of Ohio visited Mr. and Mrs. Bud Starns last week.—Miss Elizabeth Creech, who has been visiting at Nina, returned home last week.—Miss Thelma Robinson and John VanWinkle surprised their friends when they went to Richmond and were married last Wednesday. The bride is the beautiful and popular young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson. Their friends wish them much happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson are planning to move to Richmond this week.—Those from White Lick who took part in the piano recital given by Miss Alma

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Lear at the Paint Lick schoolhouse last Friday night were Misses Stella and Beulah West, Eunice Robinson and Florence Creech.—Lois, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Morgan has pneumonia.—Mrs. John Wynn is ill with blood poison.—Robert L. Creech of Evans is making a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Robinson and family are preparing to move to Ohio this week.—Andy Matlock of Nina visited J. B. Creech's Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Mosier moved to the place where Jack Robinson's lived.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis moved into the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Mosier.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Hounshell are proud parents of a baby girl.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn returned home from Harlan county.—Mr. and Mrs. John VanWinkle will leave this week for Villa Grove, Ill., where they will make their home.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Malcom

Malcom, Dec. 29, '20.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Neely of East Bernstadt spent from Friday until Monday visiting relatives here.—Spence Lunce has moved into the house vacated by G. W. Browning. G. W. Browning has moved to the Browning farm to care for his invalid mother.—Victor Browning spent Christmas with home folks.—Theo. Thomas has moved to Mrs. Durham's farm.

### ESTILL COUNTY

#### Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Dec. 27, '20.—Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff French, Sunday. Several young folks were also present.—Ike Cornett gave the young folks a party Saturday night.—A. P. Alcorn has put goods at the old J. M. Kindred stand.—We wish every one a happy new year.—Mr. and Mrs. Manous Johnson and brother and wife, who live in Hamilton, O., are guests of their parents.—Mr. and Mrs. Obert Richardson will leave for Berea Saturday to enter school.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 3.—The farmers are busy shipping and disposing of their tobacco.—J. H. Kindred of Big Hill was visiting at W. S. Shearer's Sunday.—Mrs. Jack Woods and little son, Jack, Jr., are making an extended visit at their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Miss Eva Shearer has returned home, after having a splendid visit with relatives near College Hill, for the past month. She was accompanied home by her uncle, Sherman Shearer, and a Mr. Wells.—Oscar Thomas, Jr., has been visiting his brother, W. H. Thomas, during the past week.—P. W. Shearer is able to be out again.

#### Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Jan. 1.—There is lots of sickness in this part.—Tharma

Singleton, who has had pneumonia fever at his uncle, Frank Clark's, near Livingston, is much better.—Mrs. Liddle Anglin of Orlando is the guest of her brother, C. L. Thomas, this week.—Elsie Allen returned to her school at Mt. Vernon Saturday.—Lots of farms are being sold in this vicinity. We are sorry to give up so many of our good old citizens.—McKinley Ash and family contemplate moving back to their old home in Singleton Valley.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Vine

Vine, Jan. 1.—Married at the bride's home, December 29, Perry McWhorter to Miss Mary Hopper, the Rev. Levi Pennington officiating. They left, December 30, for Ohio, where they will make their future home.—Levi Pennington and Monroe Morgan and their families will move to Indiana in a short time.—Mrs. Hettie Morgan is very poorly.—Mrs. Serena Calihan and daughter, Rosa, of Maulden, spent Thursday with Mrs. Julia Pennington.—Andy Hacker and family have moved to J. A. Short's farm.—Henry Ponder has moved to the houses just vacated by Tom Coffee, who has moved to his farm on Gum Branch.—Singing at the Mt. Olive church house every Sunday. Everybody invited.—Mrs. Jocia McGeorge gave the young folks a candy party on Christmas night.—Charley Clay has returned to finish his school at Cedar Grove.—Herbert Pennington, who has been employed at Richmond, Ind., for the past year, is with home folks.

### POWELL COUNTY

#### Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, Jan. 2.—Christmas passed off very quietly and no trouble of any kind occurred. Good!—Franklin Margison, teacher of public schools, in Estill and Powell counties for a number of years, has retired and will soon enter the poultry business at Clay City.—The oil people are still drilling in this section, thinking the precious fluid is here. One rig brought in a well the other day on G. W. Clark's farm estimated to be a twelve-barrel producer. The shale men are coming in and out of here most any time, taking new options on land, paying up on some and extending time on others. If this shale project should develop properly, Powell county would be very rich. Powell has "oodles" of shale land.

#### Sugar Profit is \$30,000,000.

Washington.—The Federal Sugar Equalization Board, in the process of liquidation, has turned \$30,000,000 into the Treasury. George A. Zabriski, its Chairman, wrote to Senator Charles C. McNary, of Oregon, who was Chairman of a Senate Committee which investigated the sugar situation at the last session of Congress.

## Your Opportunity

**COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

**NORMAL**—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

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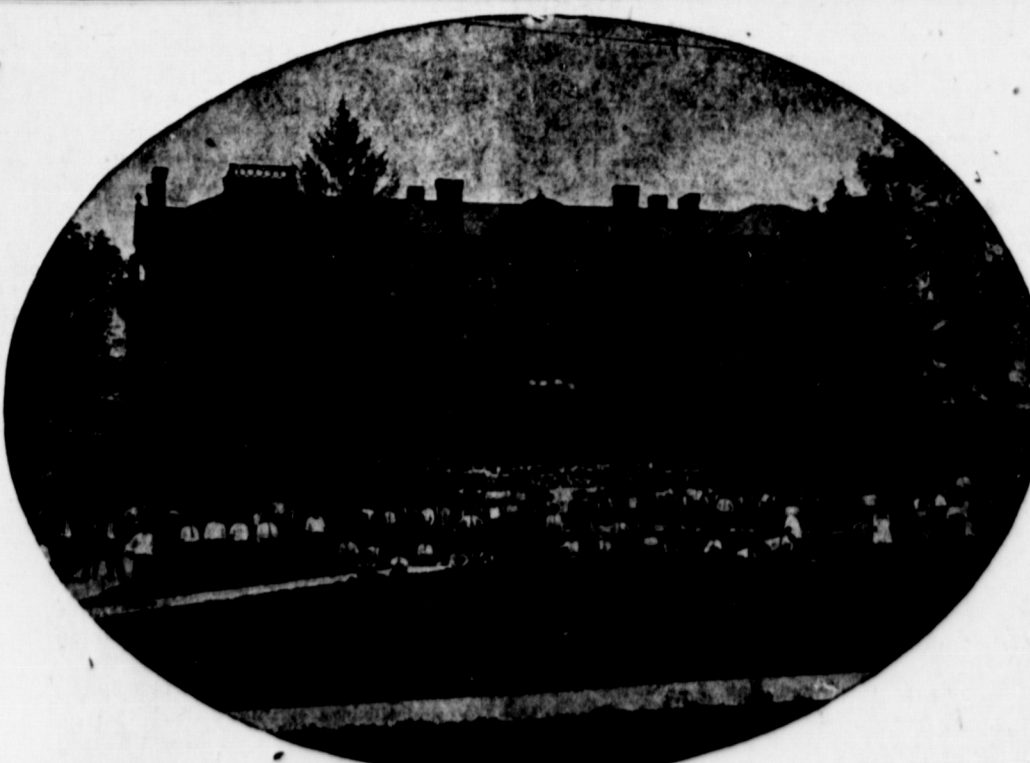
**VOCATIONAL**—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

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**COST OF LIVING.** By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

## Cost Exceedingly Low

### WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE** and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

#### EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



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It was now 10 at night, and almost dark, but Harris' footsteps instinctively turned down the road toward Riles'.

At the gate he met Allan, returning home from spending a social hour with the Grant boys.

"Where going, Dad?" the younger man demanded.

"Oh, I thought I'd take a walk over to Riles'. There's a lot of things I'd like to talk about."

"What's the matter, Dad?" The strained composure of his father's voice had not escaped him.

"Nothin' . . . I might's well tell you now; you'll know it in a little while anyway. . . . Your mother is goin' away—on a visit."

"Like Beulah's visit, I suppose. So it's come to this. I've seen it for some time. Dad, and you must've seen it too. But you're not really goin' to let her go? Come back to the house with me—surely you two can get together on this thing, if you try."

"I have tried," said Harris, "and it's no use. She's got those notions like Beulah—quittin' work, and twilights and sunsets and all that kind of thing. There's no use talkin' with her; reason don't count for anything. I gave her a good pocketful of money and told her to write for more when she needed it. She'll get over her notions pretty soon when she gets among strangers. Go in and have a talk with her, boy; there's no use you bein' at odds with her, too. As for me, I can't do anything more."

"I suppose you know best," he answered, "but it seems—hang it, it's against all reason that you two—that this should happen."

"Of course it is. That's what I said a minute ago. But reason don't count just now. But you have your talk with her, and give her any help you can if she wants to get away at once."

Allan found his mother in her room, packing a trunk and gently weeping into it. He laid his hand upon her, and presently he found her work-worn frame resting in his strong arms.

"You're not going to leave us, mother, are you?" he said. "You wouldn't do that?"

"Not if it could be helped, Allan. But there is no help. Your father has set his heart on more land, and more work, and giving up this home, and I might as well go first as last. More and more he is giving his love to work instead of to his family. Perhaps when I am away for a while he'll come to himself. That's our only hope."

The boy stood helpless in this conflict. He knew something of the depth of the nature of his parents, and he knew that beneath an unobtrusive exterior they cherished in secret a love proportionate to the strength of their character. But the long course down which they had walked together seemed now to be separating, through neither will nor power of their own; it was as though straight parallel lines suddenly turned apart, and neither lost its straightness in the turning.

So he comforted his mother with such words as he could. Loyalty to his father forbade inquiring any of the blame on those shoulders, and to blame his mother was unthinkable; so with unconscious wisdom, he spoke not of blame at all.

"Of course, while we are away, why shouldn't you have a visit?" he said. "Here you have been chained down to this farm ever since I can remember, and before. And then, when I get settled on my own homestead, you'll come and keep house for me, won't you?"

"You're sure you'll want me?" she asked, greatly comforted by his mood. "Perhaps you'll be getting your own housekeeper, too."

"Not while I can have you," he answered. "You'll promise, won't you? Nothing that has happened, or can

happen, will keep you from making my home yours, will it? And when Dad gets settled again, and gets all those worries off his mind, then things'll be different, and you'll come, even if he is there?"

"Yes, I'll come, even if he is there, if you ask me," she promised.

Harris did not come back that night. A light rain came up, and he accepted the excuse to sleep at Riles'. The truth was, he feared for his resolution if it should be attacked by both his wife and son. Surrender now would be mere weakness and weakness was disgrace, and yet he feared for himself if put to the test again. So he stayed at Riles' and the two farmers spent much of the night over their plans. It had been decided that they were to leave within the next couple of days, but Harris broke the news that his wife was going on a visit, and that arrangements would have to be made for the care of the farm.

Riles took the suggestion of a few days' delay with poor grace.

"Yes, an' while you're chasing up an' down for a housekeeper the Yankees get all the homesteads. They're comin' in right now by the train load, grabbin' up everythin' in sight. We'll monkey round here till the summer's over an' then go out an' get a sand farm, or something like that. Couldn't your wife do her visitin' no other time?"

"I'll tell you, Riles," said Harris, who had no desire to pursue a topic which might lead him into deep water. "You go ahead out and get the lay of the land, and I'll follow you within a week. I'll do that, for sure, and I'll stand part of your expenses for going ahead, seein' you will be kind o' representin' me."

The last touch was a stroke of diplomacy. The suggestion that Harris should pay part of his expenses swept away Riles' bad humor, and he agreed to go on the date originally planned, and get what he called "a bide on the easy money," while Harris completed his arrangements at home.

He was to get "a bide on the easy money" in a manner which Harris little suspected.

When Harris returned home the

next forenoon he found that Mary had already left for Plainville. He sat down and tried to think, but the house was very quiet, and the silence oppressed him. . . . He looked at his watch, and concluded he had still time to reach Plainville before the train would leave. But that would mean surrender, and surrender meant weakness.

## CHAPTER IX.

## A Whiff of New Atmosphere.

Riles found the journey westward a tiresome affair. It was his first long rail journey in over 20 years, but his thoughts were on the cost of travel rather than on the wonderful strides which had been made in its comfort and convenience.

As fate would have it, Riles selected as the base of his homestead operations the very foothill town to which Beulah Harris had come a few weeks before. He sought out the cheapest hotel, and having thrown his few belongings on the bed, betook himself to the bar room, which seemed the chief center of activity, not only of the hotel itself, but of the little town. Men were lined three deep against the capacious bar, shouting, swearing, and slinging and spending their money with an abandon not to be found in millionaires.

Riles debated with himself whether the occasion justified the expenditure of 10 cents for a drink when a hand was placed on his shoulder, and a voice said, "Have one with me, neighbor." He found himself addressed by a man of about his own age, shorter and somewhat lighter of frame and with a growing hint of complacency. The stranger wore a good pepper-and-salt suit, and the stone on his finger danced like a real diamond.

"Don't mind if I do, since you mention it," said Riles, with an attempted smile which his bad eye rendered futile. One of the bartenders put something in his glass which cut all the way down, but Riles speedily forgot it in a more exciting incident. The man in the pepper-and-salt suit had laid half a dollar on the bar, and no change came back. Riles congratulated himself on his own narrow escape.

"You'll be looking for land?" inquired the stranger, when both were breathing easily again.

"Well, maybe I am, and maybe I ain't," said Riles guardedly. He had heard something of the ways of confidence men and was determined not to be taken for an easy mark.

"A man of some judgment I see," said his new acquaintance, quite unabashed. "Well, I don't blame you for keeping your own counsel. The rush of people and money into the West has brought all kind of floaters in its train. Why—with growing confidence—the other night—"

What happened the other night remained untold, for at that moment came a clattering of horse's hoofs on the wooden walk at the door, and a moment later a gayly arrayed cowboy

rode right into the room, his horse prancing and boding from side to side to clear the crowd away, then facing up to the bar as though it were his manger. Riles expected trouble, and was surprised when the feat evoked a cheer from the bystanders.

"That's Horseback George," said the man in the pepper-and-salt. "They say he sleeps on his horse. Rides right into a bar as a matter of course, and maybe shoots a few bottles off the shelves as a demonstration before he goes out. But he always settles, and nobody minds his little peculiarities."

Horseback George treated himself twice, proffering each glass to his horse before touching it himself, and stroking with one hand the animal's ears as he raised the liquor to his lips. Then he threw a bill at the bar tender and, with a wild whoop, slapped the horse's legs with his hat, and dashed at a gallop out of the bar room and away down the trail.

Riles betook himself to his room. He had just got into bed when a knock came at the door.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"Gen'tman to see Mr. Riles," said the porter.

"Well, shoos 'im in. The door ain't locked," said Riles. In considerable



"Well, if it ain't Gardiner!" He exclaimed.

wonderment as to who his visitor might be.

The door opened, and a well-dressed man of average height, with carefully combed hair and clean-shaven face, save for a light mustache, stood revealed in the uncertain glow of the

match with which Riles was endeavoring to find his lamp. His visitor was a man of twenty-eight or thirty years, with clear eyes and well-cut face, and yet with some subtle quality in his expression that implied that under his fair exterior lay a deep cunning, and that he was a man not to be trusted in matters where his own interests might be at stake.

"Hello, Hiram," he said quietly. "You didn't figure on seeing me here, did you?"

At first glance Riles did not recognize him, and he raised the oil lamp to turn the light better on the stranger's face.

"Well, if it ain't Gardiner!" he exclaimed. "Where in Sam Hill did you come from?"

"It's a big country, Hiram," he said with a touch of bitterness, "but not big enough for a fellow to lose himself in." He sat down on the side of the bed and lit a cigar, tendering another to Riles, and the two men puffed in silence for a few minutes.

"Yes, I've hit a lot of trail since I saw you last," he continued, "and when you're in the shadow of the Rockies you're a long piece from Plainville. How's the old burg? Dead as ever?"

"About the same," said Riles. "You don't seem to be wastin' no love on it."

"Nothing to speak of," said the other, slowly flicking the ash from his cigar. "Nothing to speak of. You know I got a raw deal there, Hiram, and it ain't likely I'd get enthusiastic over it."

"Well, when a fellow gets up against the law an' has t' clear out," said Riles, with great candor, "that's his funeral. As for me, I ain't got nothin' agen Plainville. You made a little money there yourself, didn't you?"

The younger man leaned back and slowly puffed circles of fragrant smoke at the ceiling, while Riles surveyed him from the head of the bed. He had been a business man in Plainville, but had become involved in a theft case, and had managed to escape from the town simply because a fellow man whom he had wronged did not trouble to press the matter against him.

Gardiner showed no disposition to reopen the conversation about Plainville, so at last Riles asked, "How d'you know I was here?"

"Saw your scrawl on the register," he said, "and I've seen it too often on wheat tickets to forget it. Thought I'd look you up. Maybe you be of some service to you here. What are you chasing—more land?"

"Well, I won't say that, exactly, but I kind o' thought I'd come out and look over some of this stuff the govern'ment's givin' away, before the furriers gets it all. Guess if there's anythin' free goin' us men that pioneered one province should get it on the next."

"You don't learn anything, Riles, do you? You don't know anything more about making money than you did 20 years ago."

"Well, maybe I don't, and maybe I do, but I can pay my way, an' I can go back to Plainville when I like, too."

"Don't get hot," said Gardiner, with unshaken composure. "I'm just trying to put you wise to yourself. Don't make any difference to me if you spend your whole life sod-busting; it's your life—spend it any way you like. But it's only men who don't know any better that go on to the land nowadays. It's a lot easier to make a living out of farmers than out of farming."

"Well, p'raps so, but that's more in your line. I never—"

"That's just what I say—you never learn. Now look at me. I ain't wearing my last suit, nor spending my last dollar, either, and I haven't done what you'd call a day's work since I came west. There's other things so much easier to do."

"Meanin'?"

"Oh, lots of things. Remittance men, for instance. These woods are full of them. Chaps that never could track straight in the old ruts, and were sent out here where there aren't any ruts at all. They're not a bad bunch; brought up like gentlemen, most of 'em; play the piano and talk in three or four languages, and all that kind of stuff, but they're simply dangerous with money. So when it comes to hand, in the public interest they have to be separated from it."

"Sounds interestin'," said Riles.

"Tis, too, especially when one of 'em don't take to the treatment and lays for you with a gun. But my hat's all there. That's what comes of wearin' a tall hat."

"Tell me," said Riles, his face lit up with interest, "how d'ye do it?"

"I wouldn't do you any good," said Gardiner. "You've steered too many plow handles to be very nimble with your fingers. But there's often other game to be picked up, if a man knows where to look for it."

"Well, I wish I knew," Riles confessed. "Not anythin' crooked, y' know, but something like—well, something like you're doin'." I've worked hard for ev'ry nickel I ever made, an' I reckon if there's easy money goin' I've a right to get some of it."

"Now you're beginning to wake up. Though, mind you, some of it isn't as easy as it looks. You've got to know your business, just like farming or anything else. But you can generally land something to live on, even if it ain't a big stake. Take me now, for instance. I ain't doing anything that a preacher mightn't do. Happened to fall in with a fellow who owns a ranch up the river here. Cleaned him empty one night at cards—stood him up for his last cent, and he kind o' took a notion to me. Well, he's the son of a duke or an earl, or some such thing and not long ago the governor goes and dies on him, leaving him a few castles and brace-brace like that and some wagon loads of money. So I had to go home for the time being an' as he wanted someone to run his ranch, who should he think of but me. Suppose he thought if I happened to bet it at poker some night I wouldn't lose it, and that's some consideration. He's got 1,000 acres or so of land up there, with a dozen cayuses on it, and he gives me 25 pounds a month, with board and lodging and open credit at the trading company, to see that it doesn't walk away in his absence. Besides that, I hire a man to do the work, and charge his wages up in the expenses. Got a good man, too—one of those fellows who don't know any better than work for a living. By the way, perhaps you know him—comes from Plainville part—Travers his name is?"

"Sure," said Riles. "He worked for Harris, until they had a row and he lit out. It kind o' balled Harris up, too, although he'd never admit it. If he'd Travers there it'd be easier for him to get away now."

"Where's Harris going?"

"He ain't goin'; he's comin'. Comin' out here in a few days after me. I'm his kind o' advance guard, spyin' out the land."

"You don't say? Well, see and make him come through with the expenses. If I was traveling for Jack Harris I wouldn't be sleeping in a hen coop like this. He's worth yards of money, ain't he?"

"Oh, some, I guess, but perhaps not so much more'n his neighbors."

"Nothing personal, Riles. You've got to get over that narrowness if you're going to get into the bigger game I've been telling you about. I don't care how much you're worth—how much is Harris bringin' with him?"

"Couple of hundred dollars, likely."

"I wouldn't show my hand for that. How much can he raise?"

"Well, supposin' he sold the old farm—"

"Now don't do any reckless supposin'. Will he sell the farm?"

"Sure, he'll sell it if he sees something better."

"How much can he get for it?"

"Thirty or \$40,000."

"That's more like a stake. Hiram, it's up to you and me to show him something better—and to show it to him when he's alone. . . . You're tired tonight. Sleep it out, and we'll drive over to the ranch tomorrow together. We ought to pick something better than a homestead out of this."

(Continued Next Week)

Kansas City.—Five persons are known to have been killed and 28 injured, six or more perhaps fatally, here, when a one-man-operated street car got beyond control of the motor-man, dashed down one of the longest, steepest grades in the city, struck a switch and was demolished. According to official reports, not a passenger on board the car escaped injury.

## WOMAN IN CABINET NOW IS PROBABLE

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING TO ASK THE CREATION OF A NEW WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

### WIDE FIELD FOR ITS WORK

Well Posted Persons Say a Woman Will Certainly Be Put at Its Head if the New Executive Has His Way.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Members of congress, irrespective of party, and probably the people generally, are deeply interested in President-elect Harding's evident wish, and presumable intention, to ask for the creation of a welfare department in the national government with a woman at its head who is to be a member of the President's cabinet.

In a recent speech the President-elect said:

"I believe the participation by women will presently bring the men a better understanding of the necessities of women and children, of the home, the school and of other relations to the social structure. Likewise, I believe it will bring to women a larger and more adequate conception of the complex, difficult, inter-relationship between the problems of business, of politics, of finance, and of material administration."

There are existing today bureaus under different departments which are undertaking welfare work for the government. It is probable that if the new department is created by congress these bureaus will form the nucleus of the new and greater organization. Mr. Harding has gone so far as to speak directly of a new department and it is apparent from what he has said that he thinks a much greater field will open for its work than that now covered by the labors of the different bureaus.

### Wants Woman at Its Head.

Persons who are close to the next President say there is no question at all as to his wish that a woman shall be put in charge of the new department of the federal government, if there is to be one. When the department is created, if congress shall consent to create it, various social and economic problems which have to do of course with the welfare of men, but often directly with that of women and children, will come within the scope of its activities. Questions relating to child labor, to education, to Americanization, to some extent sanitation, working hours for women, social endeavor generally and many other matters of concern to the public, naturally will group themselves within the circle of the department's endeavor.

It is nothing new to have a woman at the head of national government activities, although it is only recently that woman has come into her own in every part of the country as a voting citizen.

For a great many years a woman—Clara Barton—was at the head of the great Red Cross organization which in a large sense was a government organization. She was succeeded by Mabel Boardman, who, now that the war is over, has just been appointed a commissioner of the District of Columbia, the first woman ever to hold that office.

### Women in High Offices.

Julia C. Lathrop, who was appointed by President Taft as chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, still holds that office. The assistant chief also is a woman, Caroline Fleming. Miss Mary Van Kleeck is the director of the women in industry service, which also is an office coming under the direction of the Department of Labor.

Other women hold high places in the government service, and Washington believes that, with the trend of events as they are, women more frequently will be advanced to high position.

There is a good deal of speculation in Washington, mostly of a gossip kind, as to whom Mr. Harding will make the first woman cabinet officer in the history of the United States. Things being as they are, the natural supposition is that she will be a woman who is known as a Republican, but who also is known as a worker along welfare lines.

Among those who are spoken of as possibilities in the case is Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, who for many years has been interested in welfare work in the United States. She has worked unceasingly for the cause of women and children.

Julia C. Lathrop, head of the children's bureau, also is mentioned as a possibility. Miss Lathrop for years was connected with Hull House in Chicago. Still another name is that of Harriet E. Vittum of Chicago, who has been a social worker for years. She was a member of the Progressive party and was a staunch supporter of Theodore Roosevelt.

### G. O. P. Conferences in Washington.

Marion is not the only place where Republican conferences are the order of the day. Washington has had a comprehensive series of closet talks by Republicans ever since the election. In one of these talks, President-elect Harding figured personally for he was in the city for a short time on his way back from Panama, but from the rest of them he has been absent.

One can take a list of the Republican senators of the United States, if he wishes a partially complete list of the conferees. To the names of the senators should be added those of Elihu Root and William Boyce Thompson of New York; Will H. Hays of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee; A. T. Hert, Republican national committeeman from Kentucky; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican national committee; Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, who was one of Mr. Harding's chief political managers; John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, former United States senator, and a dozen or so others of high party note.

The chief business of the Republican conferees, of course, is to discuss two things, legislation and high offices under the new administration. One cabinet after another has been placed upon the states, only to be erased as the moods, the prejudices, the hopes and the fears of those doing the marking have dictated. There are one or two states which still carry unwarmed their superscription of names. If Marion is to see these states it may be that the sponge will be passed rapidly over all of them. However, some of them may have the names inscribed left there, in part at least. Nobody knows.

### List of Woe for Democrats.

The old Mikado song, "I Have Him on the List" has a double significance in Washington just now. There are lists of Republicans for high places, and lists of Democrats for "displaces." Both lists make interesting reading for Republicans with ambitions, but the second list is one of poignant pain for the faithful Democracy. What a sweep there is to be in this town when the March winds blow coldly for the Democrats, but with the balmy breath of May, yes, and even June, for the Republicans! Nevertheless, there will be some Republicans to whom the wind will be a blast from the far from benign region of the icebergs.

There are some Republicans already in place in the senate and house with no other ambition than that of hanging on to their jobs who stand, so to speak, on the side lines and watch interestedly the game. It is very much of a game, a guessing game, but in any lottery somebody has to guess right, and so when the message bearer comes forth from Marion there will be some of the faithful who will know that Fortuna, if this be the proper name of chance's goddess, has smiled upon them after standing for eight years with averted face.

### Legion Head Tells of Neglect.

The senate committee on finance which has been holding hearings on the so-called bonus bill, has been told by Commander F. W. Galbraith of the American Legion that there are 20,000 veterans of the World war in hospitals, or in institutions, and that most of them are not being cared for properly.

What is the trouble? This is what is said to be the truth: "Congress has appropriated money enough to look after the men who went to the camps, or the battlefield when able-bodied compatriots were working in shipyards, or were otherwise engaged in lucrative, probably necessary, but most unquestionably safe occupations. The different bureaus whose charge it is to look after the incapacitated are trying to do their work. They cannot do it because there are too many bureaus. In other words, there is no one authorized central authority, and the efforts are so scattering that there can be no concentration in behalf of good results."

The sin of the thing is, as the legion men view it, that it is still to continue until congress with its thousand and one duties shall manage to put through some adequate legislation. The commander of the American Legion, in speaking before the finance committee in behalf of the bill to provide adjusted compensation for veterans, said in speaking for the American Legion, he believed that the members, so far as the case of the wounded is concerned, would be satisfied with the bill recently introduced in the senate by Mr. Capper of Kansas, and which now is in the keeping of the committee on finance.

### Capper's Bill Suits Them.

The Kansas senator, or at least so the American Legion men seem to think, has introduced a bill which, if enacted into law, will make it possible to give the sick and wounded soldiers of the land that care and that chance for recovery which seems to be denied to many of them.

The bill establishes in the interior department a "bureau of veteran re-establishment." If this measure shall become a law there will be transferred to the new bureau the functions and duties of the bureau of war risk insurance, the federal board for vocational education, and certain duties now imposed upon the United States public health service.

Under the various bureaus now existing attempts are being made to care for the veterans who are incapacitated. The boys are scattered, here, there and everywhere. The records pertaining to their cases are scattered. Some of the hospitals, or so-called hospitals, are not proper places for men stricken with wounds and disease. When the new bureau is established it will have the authority to establish hospitals of its own provided existing facilities are not sufficient.

### The Worst Way.

"Was Bliggins hazed while at college?"

"The worst way possible. When the other boys were being made subjects of the customary practical jokes Bliggins received no notice whatsoever."

## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Mattie J. Jackson of Fariston, Ky., is visiting her son, J. H. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

Cecil Jackson, traveling salesman for Lexington Dry Goods Co., started the first of the week, for a four-weeks' trip through the mountains.

Mrs. Elmer Gray and daughter, Cecil Fay, of Winchester, have returned home, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. Ebb Wilson, of Nicholasville, was in Berea last week on business. Edward Cochran and family have moved from town to the farm at Whites Station.

Miss Lillian Ogg, who is teaching in Iowa, and Miss Jewell Ogg, who is teaching in Northern Ohio, spent the Christmas holidays with home folks near Berea.

Miss Olive Sinclair, a former teacher of the Academy Department, spent the Christmas holidays in Berea with her sister, Mrs. J. N. Peck. Miss Nora Wyatt and brother, Charles, of Cincinnati, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Berea.

Mr. Hubbard and family have moved from the country to their home on Center street.

Leonard (Cotton) Fielder was visiting in town over the week-end at the home of his brother, Benton Fielder.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crase, who have been spending the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives in Berea, returned Wednesday to their home near Hazard. They were accompanied by Mrs. Crase's sister, Mrs. Ruth Ely.

Mr. William Carl Hunt and Dr. John R. McDowell of Cleveland, O., were in Berea this week arranging for the coming of another worker from the Red Cross to cooperate with the community and the College.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Browning gave a social, December 31, a farewell to 1920. Miss Mary E. Bowlin of Zero, Montana, was guest of honor. Games were played and music was furnished by violin and mandolin and victrola. Everyone had a splendid time and departed in 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Browning entertained to dinner, Monday evening of last week, Mrs. F. Galbraith, Miss Mary E. Bowlin, of Zero, Mont., Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wren and family and F. B. Dowden.

Mr. and Mrs. Schramm, Judge Morgan and Mrs. Laura Jones motored to Richmond, Monday.

Miss Lillian Hardin and Mr. Moore were united in marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Wednesday, December 29. Immediately after the ceremony they went to their home in Paint Lick.

Mr. Combs, the brother of Sidney Combs, has bought the property on Center street where the Whites live.

Miss Irma Forman has just returned to Berea, after spending the Christmas holidays with her mother at St. Petersburg, Fla. She is in the Music Department.

Mrs. Wil Galloway has been quite ill the last week.

Brother Hudspeth, pastor of the Christian church, who has been in Robinson Hospital, will be able to go home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddle, of Nashville, Tenn., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Farmer, returned home Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Christian church met at the home of Rev. Cash VanWinkle on High street, Tuesday, January 4. After a most-interesting meeting, the officers for the new year were elected. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Will Moore on Depot street, January 18.

The weather has been very pleasant here recently. A number of robins have been seen and a blue bird or two were in evidence.

Mrs. D. W. Webb is quite sick at her home on Jackson street.

John Webb made a trip to Lexington early in the week.

A letter from Chas. H. Carpenter gives his address as 719 E. 8th Street, Topeka, Kan.

Todd and Fish are pushing the work on their new flour mill on Chestnut street. They have secured the services of a miller, who will arrive when the mill is ready for business.

## CHANGE IN FIRM

A. B. Cornett has sold his entire interest in the firm of Hensley and Cornett to Charley Davidson, of East Bernstadt. Mr. Davidson is an ex-banker and coal operator. He is extended a cordial welcome to our city both as a citizen and business man.

## MRS. L. C. YOUNG

The body of Mrs. L. C. Young of Lexington was brought to Berea for burial. The funeral services were held at the Methodist church. Mrs. Young will be remembered here as Miss Minnie Edster. The body was accompanied by her husband, Thos. Edster, and two sisters, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Roach of Ohio.

## FISH—HAMPTON

On New Year's Day Lona C. Fish and Miss Elizabeth Whitt Hampton were married in Louisville. Mr. Fish is a son of E. T. Fish, one of the most successful farmers of this community, and has been attending the State University at Lexington. Last year he was a student in Berea College. The bride is a student in Hamilton College in Lexington.

## AUXILIARY WILL MEET

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion will have its annual meeting next Wednesday evening, January 12, at 7:30. Thru the hospitality of Mrs. T. J. Osborne, the meeting will be in her home on Prospect street. This will be an important business meeting and all members are expected to be present.

Eligibility to membership in the Women's Auxiliary is limited to mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of (a) those who died in service or of (b) members of the American Legion.

All eligible women are most cordially invited to this meeting.

## SAMUEL RHINEHART

After a month's illness Samuel Rhinehart, 71 years old, died, December 27, at his home, 3580 Edwards Road, Cincinnati. Mr. Rhinehart was a brother-in-law of J. W. Stephens and has frequently visited Berea and has a number of friends and acquaintances here. He was a retired business man, but until eight years ago had traveled for the Lilly Varnish Co. of Indianapolis. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery. He is survived by two sons, a brother and a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fugate on December 29 a fine baby girl named Mary Louise. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

## BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL

U. S. Wyatt has just closed another big real estate deal. The parties interested in the deal are S. C. Steely, of Berea, and Henry Moore and R. C. Schooler of Lancaster, Ky., and J. A. Spoonamore and B. L. McKicknie of Hedgeville, Boyle county, Ky. This deal was an exchange of 1,300 acres of coal and timber land belonging to S. C. Steely, located on Red Lick creek in Madison and Estill counties, to 160 acres belonging to Henry Moore and R. C. Schooler and 246 acres belonging to J. A. Spoonamore and B. L. McKicknie, located in Monroe county, Miss., and known as Lewis Serees or Eugene Sykes land. The 246 acres is known as Mrs. McGoy land.

Wyatt is still doing business. If you have something to sell see him.

## CHRISTMAS GIVING THROUGH THE RED CROSS

Various organizations and individuals in Berea made use of the Red Cross organization for their Christmas giving. In another paragraph a member of the Junior Red Cross tells the story of fifteen baskets they prepared, which were distributed to fifteen needy families. Some of these families had no other Christmas except that which came through the gifts of these children.

The Woman's Club also prepared ten or eleven well filled baskets which were distributed in the same way. This Club also placed twenty dollars (\$20.00) at the disposal of the Red Cross Secretary to use in supplying clothing for families who were sorely in need of it. The Progress Club, as usual, did a wonderful amount of Christmas giving, though not through the Red Cross channels. However, they conferred with Miss English, secretary, and by these conferences and cooperation they were able to avoid duplication and to reach probably every family in the community that really needed assistance and that was hungry for a bit of Christmas cheer. The same kind of cooperation was carried on with the Industrial. The Y. M. C. A. organization of the College made an offering and turned it over to the Red Cross Secretary, also to be used for the benefit of a needy deserving family. Besides these organizations, a number of individuals contributed money and Christmas packages to be used in a similar way.

It is a very gratifying development that all the various agencies of the community should unite to do a common task and thus to do it in a more efficient way.

## COMMUNITY LEAGUE MEETS

A called meeting of the Community League was held at the Baptist church last Wednesday night. A goodly number were present. The questions of law and order were discussed. A committee, consisting of F. O. Clark, Mrs. H. E. Taylor, and B. P. Allen, was appointed to consult with the committeemen of the Democratic and Republican parties and urge them to see that the candidates for office were men who would enforce the laws and wage war on liquor in particular. It is evident that the League means to look after the highest welfare of the town. A campaign was also started against the rat menace.

## GARRARD COUNTY

## Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Jan. 3.—Wm. Stout, who was operated on some time ago, died, December 30, at the Robinson Hospital and was buried in Berea Cemetery.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Johnson of Berea were guests of Lewis Botkins, Sunday.—Mrs. Anna G. Williams and daughter, Addie, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gay of Berea.—Lee Combs has moved to Copper Creek and Dave Bowling has moved to the farm vacated by Mr. Combs.—Misses Addie and Eppie Williams have entered school at Berea College.—Esmer Stout of Irvine was called here by the death of his father, Wm. Stout.—Mrs. Charlie Williams is sick with flu.—Rev. William Lamb has moved to the Will Walker farm.—James Tudor of Lancaster has moved into the house with his father-in-law, Jas. Ogg.—Oscar Thomas of Davis Branch visited relatives here Sunday.—Mrs. Tine Williams and daughter, Lorene, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Payne in Berea.—Ted Taylor, who has been visiting his father, Tom Taylor, has returned back to his work at Villa Grove, Ill.—Grover Botkins of Berea visited relatives here Sunday.

## MADISON COUNTY

## Panola

Panola, Jan. 4.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Alcorn, a boy (A. P. Jr.)—Alice Revis spent a few days with friends at Coyle.—Little Miss Onalie Chrisman was home from her school at Danville for the holidays.—Mrs. Joseph M. Powell is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Willie Isaacs, in Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Nan Tucker, who is spending the winter with the family of J. M. Powell, is quite ill.—Thos. Kindred and family spent New Year's Day with the family of John Cox.—Rolie Kindred and family spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, J. B. Kindred.—Everett and Dave Bengt spent Christmas at the home of their father, John Bengt.—Alger Harris and son, Reo, former residents here, have returned to their home at Clinton, Ill., after a pleasant week's visit.—Herbert Cox and wife of Ohio were Christmas guests of uncle Charles Cox's family.—Willie Rucker and Corrie Isaacs were married during the holidays.—Mrs. Eugene Hunter and Mrs. Samira Hunter were dinner guests of Mrs. C. M. Rawlings Monday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Logsdon, a girl, named Ruth Fern.

## UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will preach in Union church next Sunday at 11 a. m. upon "Bringing Men to Christ." The topic for Thursday at 7:30 p. m. will be "The Relative Efficiency of Evangelistic Preaching and Conference with the Unconverted."

## SEASONABLE FOODS.

To each man is given a day, and his work for the day. And once, and no more, he is given to travel this way. And once if he flows from the task, whatever the odds. For the task is appointed to him on the scroll of the gods. —Edwin Markham.

For those who enjoy kidneys the following dish will prove worth a trial:



**Beefsteak and Kidney Pie.**—For an ordinary pie use one pound of round steak and four or five lamb's kidneys. Cut the steak in to pieces an inch and a half long and wide. Cut the kidneys through the center. Put the kidneys into cold, slightly salted water and allow this to come slowly to the boiling point. As soon as the boiling point is reached, draw off the water, add cold, salted water and boil again. Then drain, rinse well and add the kidneys to the steak.

In the meantime, roll the pieces of steak in seasoned flour, and brown nicely in a frying pan. Cover with water; add a pinch of marjoram, summer savory, and a few grains of nutmeg. Simmer until the meat is tender. Add any further seasoning needed. Thicken the gravy with flour and butter. Pour the meat into a pie dish with gravy enough to cover and then add the pastry top. Serve either hot or cold.

**Pastry for Meat Pies.**—Cream together one and one-half tablespoonfuls each of lard and butter. Put this into one cupful of flour which has been mixed with one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Add enough cold milk to make the particles stick together. Roll and cover to the edge of the dish. Leave an opening for the steam to escape. Serve from the dish after baking a golden brown.

**Lemon Honey.**—Cream one cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of sugar and mix until well blended. Beat in two-thirds of a cupful of honey and heat in a double boiler, beating until well blended. Beat four egg yolks until thick, add the rind of a lemon, turn into the mixture and cook until thick. Add the juice of two lemons and stir until the mixture is like thick cream. This will keep if put into covered jelly glasses. Is very nice for cake or sandwich filling.

## Nellie Maxwell

## Classified Advertisements

**HAY, HAY, HAY.** Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 131-49

**STRAYED**—A hound pup, three months old, tan legs and nose, with black back. Return to George Vernon, Berea, Ky., and receive reward.

**FOR SALE**—Five-room house and lot on Center street. Large lot; good garden; several bearing fruit trees; grape vines; and all necessary outbuildings. Price \$1,900. This is a great bargain at this price. T. B. Stephenson, Center street, Berea, Ky. 31-28.

## FARM FOR SALE

About 57 acres at Cartersville, Ky., on pike 6 miles from Berea, 7 miles from Paint Lick, in the edge of the blue grass of Garrard county, with 5-room dwelling, painted; telephone in house, good well in yard, excellent garden, well, wash and canning house combined, smoke house, hen house, good barn and shed that will hold about 2 acres tobacco, and other outbuildings; 4 minute's walk to a good school, stores and postoffice handy; three churches in walking distance, good neighbors. About 15 acres in grass, 6 acres sown to rye, woodland, enough wood for home use; the remainder can be cultivated by purchased if desired. As I have other business in view, quick action secures this farm for only \$4,250, part cash terms arranged. If taken at once will include 1 milk cow, cutting harrow, 1 A harrow, mowing machine, plows, small canning machine, washing machine, and about 1,500 tobacco sticks. This is a bargain for the man who wants a small farm. See D. M. Carter, Cartersville, Ky.

## SEE W. F. KIDD FOR REAL ESTATE

Have a few Special Bargains in Town Property and Farms.

BEREA - KENTUCKY

## EFFICIENT SERVICE

There never was a time when efficient banking service was of greater importance than it is at the present time. This is the character of service in which we specialize and our Capital and Surplus of \$70,000.00, our progressive management and our membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, all afford assurance of unquestioned safety and the ability to render the very best service possible.

Furthermore, we thoroughly understand local conditions and do everything in our power to cooperate with customers.

## Berea National Bank

## 1921 IS HERE!

Start the new year right by trading at Hensley & Cornett's where you can get anything you need, and at the lowest price. Call us for the best Clover and Timothy Hay, Dairy Feed, all kinds of Mill Feeds, Oats, Corn, Fresh Meats and Vegetables, Field Seeds, and anything you may need in Hardware.

We will save you some money this year.

## Hensley &amp; Cornett

Successors to S. E. Welch Department Store

Berea

Kentucky

## One Dollar

The purchasing power of a dollar has increased at least 25% in 6 months. We want you to realize it, and we wish to sell you good, wholesome merchandise at a price that you will be pleased. We offer, while stock lasts—

No. 3 Fancy Tomatoes	15c the can
Jersey Cornflakes	2 pkgs. for 25c
Fancy Sweet Corn	15c the can
No. 3 Spinach	20c the can
No. 3 Sweet Potatoes	20c the can
No. 3 Kraut	15c the can
Rolls Oats. We offer 2 packages for	25c
Extra Good Pink Salmon	25c the can
24 lbs. Gold Dust Flour	\$1.50
Real Good Rio Coffee	25c per lb.
The Best Quality Santos Peaberry Coffee	40c per lb.
10 lbs. Sugar	1.00
Pure Lard	20c per lb.

We are glad when you are pleased. You are cordially invited to visit our store.

Boone Tavern Block

## R. R. HARRIS

Berea, Ky.

## DEAN &amp; HERNDON

We have for sale some nice homes in Berea and some small farms of from 30 to 90 acres not far out of town. Also a Nice Grocery Business in Berea with good established trade. These are special bargains with liberal terms. See us at once.

To those who have bought homes of us,

In town or country near, We wish a Merry Christmas And a Prosperous New Year.

To those who still are "looking round" And can't make up their mind, Come on to us and we will help That happy home to find.

But there's another lot, you know. (Thank God this bunch is small) Who look, and fret, growl and stew And never buy at all.

But all these folks must have a home On this Terrestrial Ball. So if you'll come to us, We'll try to place you all.

John Dean still "hangs out" at The Bank—

Step in and shake his hand; And if you need a favor, He will help if he can.

Herndon has quit his rambling round, The weather has got too cold; But if you want to buy a home, Just call him up, by Jole!

Dean & Herndon

## F. L. MOORE'S

## Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

## List Your Property FOR SALE

with

## Scruggs, Welch &amp; Gay

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Berea, Kentucky

A normal calf should have all the good roughage it will eat.

Roughage to the calf gives bulk to the feed and satisfies the normal appetite.

Neatness in your own appearance and that of your barn never impresses your visitors unfavorably.

People of the dairy countries in Europe always feed some straw in the ration and they get good results.

## Let the Snow Fly!

Without winter, summer would be a bore, so let's pitch in and enjoy every moment of work or play during the cold months of the year.

Here's our suggestion to help keep you fit as a fiddle until next spring:

## Wear One of Our New Heldman Suits Or Overcoats

You'll enjoy these garments every day you wear them. Your friends will appreciate your endeavor to be right in the swim of sartorial perfection. Besides, where could you find clothes to equal these in any one particular?

Our prices are reduced on the entire line of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Shirts, Etc.

## J. M. Coyle &amp; Co.

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

## THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by  
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

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One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

## Hard Times, Did You Say?

Yes, it looks like we are in for a season of hard times. There are certain aspects of the present financial depression that will prove beneficial to the great majority of people, while there are other phases that will work havoc and ruin. The farmers and laborers will be greatest sufferers through the rest of this winter and spring. The high prices and high wages of the war period lifted the incomes of these two classes to such a level that the sudden fall is proving to be a crash. The tumble seems to have been inevitable, but that does not lessen the hurt.

The value of the present situation lies in the lesson of economy and saving that will be learned. Wildcat practices and reckless speculation will cease. As soon as we make peace with Germany and allow foreign currency to start back toward par, a period of "normalcy" will be reached.

## The Tariff and Foreign Trade

Taxes, taxes everywhere and not a cent to pay. This is the lamentation of the average tax-payer. He says he must pay taxes if he owns property, and he must pay them if he does not own property. If he gets sick, he pays taxes on the medicine he buys. If he telegraphs his brother that his mother is dead, he pays taxes on the message. And if he owns an automobile, he never ceases to pay taxes. Sometimes he says he wants all taxes removed from him and charged to the foreigners who want to ship goods to us. He seems to satisfy himself by disguising taxes in the cloak of commodities and in his system of bookkeeping charges to clothing, sugar, wool, machinery, etc., the amount that he once charged to unadulterated taxes. Taxes are one thing and tariff is another in the minds of millions of people. But high tariff is everything that taxes are and one important thing in addition, a kind of government subsidy to the protected industries.

We are now at the forks of the road in our legislation on the matter of domestic taxes and import duties. The nation is divided into about three distinct groups: Those who favor an emergency tariff (that is practically prohibitive) for temporary protection, those who oppose any tariff above the necessary demands for revenue, and those who favor a permanent high, and in some cases prohibitive tariff, for the protection of certain industries. These three groups will be heard from on the floor of Congress, but in the final vote only two of them will get any legislation through, the emergency group and the permanent protectionist group.

This Congress is approaching dangerous ground for both American and world business. All of Europe is still in a magled condition, with man-power depleted, national currency depreciated, manufacturing and commerce set back a quarter of a century and our allies, during the war, deeply in debt to us. Now what is our duty toward ourselves and these countries? Close our ports against their products and not give them a chance to pay their great war debt or build up a wholesome commerce throughout the world by fostering foreign trade? The group which takes the middle ground advocates the sanest policy of any. Permanent protection and no protection are extremes that should be avoided as policies. Protection as an emergency is a prerogative of the government which can be put into operation by a single act of Congress. We are at the point now where this authority should be taken. The farmers of this country are, right now, in the breach. Pre-war prices are paid in the markets for war-time production. It is entirely unfair to the farmer to force him to sell his products for less than they cost, to say nothing about his lost investment. It means that if some aid is not forth-coming, he will stop producing for the market, and the world will suffer. He needs an emergency tariff only on the products that are about to flood this country. When he has gotten relief sufficient to carry him over to a period of stability, then the tariff should be removed. In all cases except the emergency one, such as dye-stuffs and a few farm products, trade with our allies should be encouraged by the exchange of goods.

### A KENTUCKY DREAMER

If you're a dreaming dreamer  
'Mong the hills of Old Kentucky,  
Our advice is, do as Joe did,  
Tho you may not be so lucky.  
If you dream of education,  
In the hills of Old Kentucky,  
Just pack your grip, be off for school,  
And there sweat out the bills.

Kentucky, Old Kentucky, from Ken-  
tucky come the boys;  
In the future generations, destined  
to make the noise.

We know, by some experience,  
And no guess-work about it,  
If you fail to get the training,  
You'll progress slow without it.  
So you just heed the calls  
Wirelessed to the hills;  
Come down to Berea College,  
And there you'll get the thrills.

Kentucky, O. Kentucky, my Old Ken-  
tucky Hills;  
If I'm dreaming in Kentucky, I guess  
I always will.

'Tis there you learn the things  
You'll need in future strife,  
And you can get the training  
For a useful future life:  
For they teach the boys and girls  
Before they get too big;  
And they teach the older ones  
The Dignity of Dig.

Kentucky, O. Kentucky, in Old Ken-  
tucky let me stay,  
And dream Kentucky dreams, in my  
own Wayfaring Way.

—K. Y. Wayfarer

Your Phone Number.  
It is a great time saver to have the  
numbers that are most frequently  
called written conveniently and placed  
where you can see them. Some per-  
sons have this on a card that is posted  
on the wall beside the instrument  
but this sometimes does not look very  
attractive. It is better to attach them  
to a card that hangs on the phone  
intended for this purpose. For in-  
stance on the card the busy house-  
wife should have the numbers of the  
butcher, baker, grocer and other  
tradesmen.

## THE PARABLE OF THE MOON- SHINER AND THE OFFICER OF THE LAW

Now a moonshiner, attended by his servant, was walking in the market place, when there approached him unto them an officer of the law and made obeisance. And the servant of the moonshiner spake unto the officer saying, "What wouldst thou?" And the officer answered and said, "I would fain have speech with thy master that we may discourse of these spirituous liquors." And the servant told his master all the things that the officer had said. And the moonshiner, who was of an easy disposition, spake unto his servant saying, "Appoint thou a place with him where he may come unto me in private, for it is not seemly that I should be seen of men in such company." And the servant did all that his master had said, and appointed a secret place.

Now when that the moonshiner was come unto his secret place in the city hall, he lifted up his eyes and, behold, there upon the door-mat sate the officer of the law. And the officer arose up quickly and saluted him. And the moonshiner rebuked him, saying, "Wherefore dost thou accost my servant in day time, and in public even in the market place? Knowest thou not that there can be no equality betwixt me and thee?" And the officer answered him, saying, "Nay, be not wroth with me, for my extremity was exceeding great, else I had not ventured thy displeasure. I pray thee, hear me." And the moonshiner said unto him, "Speak on."

Then the officer made obeisance, and answered him, saying, "May it please thee, my thirst was great. Yea, I had not had a drink, nay, nor even a smell, for seven days; and thou knowest that an officer's duty is a dry and dusty, and an ungrateful thing when it is done without spirituous lubrication. And the joints and hinges of my being are by way of falling useless from the abundance thereof of the accumulation of cobwebs and dust. And, furthermore, please thee, my wife hath threatened to deal harshly with me unless I find wherewithal to pay her milliner's bill, and to purchase for her a new seal skin coat; and my daughters lack a new car. Therefore I must have money, else I perish."

And as the moonshiner hearkened, his heart was softened so that he pitied the unfortunate officer, and he wept. And he said unto him, "Yea, here is a gallon, and likewise an hundred shekels of gold. Go, and assuage thy thirst which is great, and provide also for the sore necessities of thy wife and daughters. I am reminded of mine own women-folk.

"But presume not on my condescension, but remember, thou, that I am not as thou art. For while I also prey upon my fellowmen, yet have I not violated any oath or forsworn my duty to the public trust. Therefore it becometh thee not, nor yet thy wife and daughters, to lift up their eyes when I or mine pass by."

And when he had made an end of speaking, he gathered up his robe about him and went his way.

—Alson Baker

## The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

### THE CROOKEDEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

THE Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods railway runs from Mill Valley, California, to the top of Mount Tamalpais—the guardian of our famous Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco bay. This miniature railway is but 20 miles long. The longest piece of straight track is 413 feet. It contains 281 curves. In one place the track parallels itself five times in a little more than 300 feet—forming an almost perfect double bow-knot. So crooked is this line that if all the curves were continuous, they would make 42 complete circles. It is one of the most wonderful pieces of engineering on the American continent.

The curious looking, oil-burning locomotive squirms its way tall first, pushing the train up the tortuous track, on a grade averaging six feet to the hundred, to the summit, 2,592 feet above the valley below.

The reason for it all is, of course, the view from the top of this peak which stands on the very edge of the U. S. A. Here, the eye, in one far-reaching sweep, commands a panorama of mountains, forest, bay, island, city and sea, lying between the Sierra mountains and the Pacific ocean which, 'tis said, is not surpassed from the summit of any other mountain peak in the world.

Worth mentioning in passing, too, is the fact that the government recording station here, shows more sunshine per day than any other recording station in this country.

The return trip is made by gravity, the train coasting all the way down

## MR. RAT AGAIN

In a previous article it was shown what an enormous quantity of food and other goods are consumed or destroyed by this uninvited guest. It has been carefully estimated that to produce these materials requires the constant labor, in this country alone, of 200,000 men. If half this army could be employed to fight these pests instead of providing for their entertainment, it would be a justifiable war, the results of which would be a great gain to the nation.

But for all this outlay for his support, the rat makes only a return of evil for good. We used to be told that the house fly was a blessing in disguise, that he acted as a very useful scavenger, destroying what would otherwise prove very harmful to us. But we have learned the contrary; and now, with the battle cry of "swat the fly" we are waging a war of extermination against him. The rat is equally useless and a conveyor of disease. Frequenting every deposit of filth and decay, as well as our stores of food and clothing, he is unquestionably the carrier of such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and infantile paralysis. Through the fleas that infest him, he is the sole distributor of the bubonic plague, one of the most deadly pestilences that have afflicted the human race. It is estimated that 25,000,000 people perished of it in Europe in the fourteenth century. In 1907, 2,000,000 people of India died of this rat-borne plague. The creatures swarm upon wharves and ships and are thus carried, with their plague-infested fleas, to all parts of the world. Our own country has recently been threatened, a few cases of the plague having actually been discovered in one of our ports. Do you want your children to play with a dog or cat that has been catching rats?

They are great travelers by land as well as by sea. They are always seeking for the most abundant food supply, for which they wander far and wide, sometimes in small numbers, sometimes in vast armies, swimming rivers and surmounting all other natural obstacles.

They breed with remarkable rapidity, having from three to twelve litters a year, each consisting of from six to twenty young.

## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

### Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician  
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician  
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician  
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent  
MISS HILDA SILBERMAN, R.N., Head Nurse

### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patient's cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

D. H. Smith W. W. Rominger

## Smith & Rominger

### Funeral Directors

We are now open for business with a full line of burial supplies, Auto and Horse Drawn Hearses, Embalming.

### Calls Answered Day or Night.

In The Concrete Block between J. M. Coyle & Co. and H. C. Pennington, on Chestnut Street.

Phone 130

Berea, Kentucky

What are you going to do about it?

cornerstone, and Jean Jusserand, French ambassador, will deliver an address.

—Geo. H. Felton  
(To be Continued)

(Note—These articles are written at the suggestion of the Woman's Club.)

### UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued from Page One)

presence of foreign diplomats and Americans of many walks, Major General Leonard Wood, a warm friend of the former President, will lay the

### KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

headquarters here from the headquarters of the Lake Division at Cleveland. The effort is to be made as a part of the peacetime program of the organization, looking to the prevention of sickness.

## DODGE BROTHERS COUPE

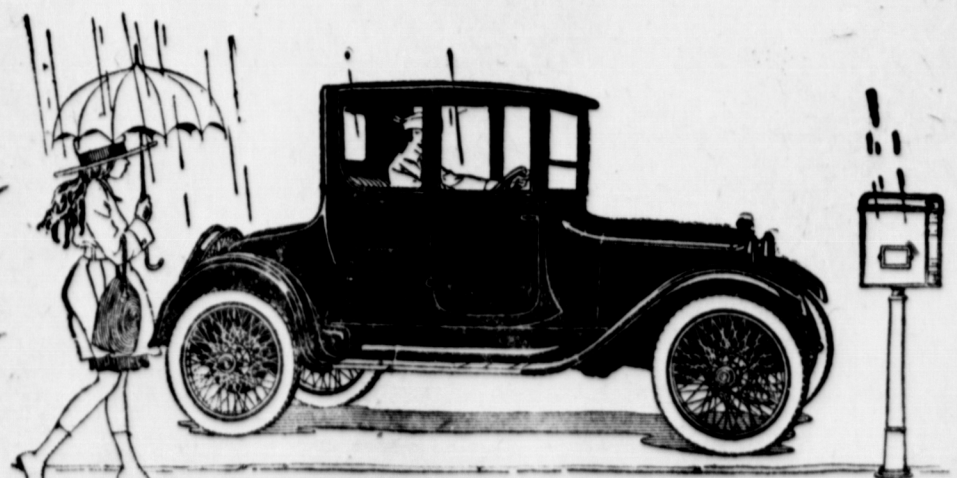
The simplicity of the Coupe appeals to women almost as much as its convenience and beauty.

It is exceedingly easy to handle, easy to care for, and easy to adjust to any change of weather.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

## BEREA MOTORS CO.

Berea, Ky.



## ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Mazda Lamps, All Kinds,—White, Blue, and Clear,  
For both 32 and 110 volts.

LIGHTING FIXTURES  
Anything in the Electric Line

HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY

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28 Main Street

Berea, Ky.

## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS

In order to secure winter egg production it is absolutely necessary that the hens be properly fed. Fully three-fourths of the Kentucky hens do not produce their maximum, because they do not get the proper feed to make eggs. If they are fed only a grain ration they should not be expected to produce winter eggs. In addition to the grain a dry mash mixture containing an animal product such as meat scrap, fish meal, dried buttermilk, meat meal or a high grade of tankage, added to the mill feeds (shipstuff, ground oats, alfalfa meal, or corn meal) must be fed.

### Feeding Suggestions

It should be remembered that no one ration will fit all conditions. The cheapness and availability of the feeds should be considered. Ready-mixed poultry mashes are very satisfactory and, if readily available and not too high priced, may be fed.

If corn and corn meal are the only available feeds, a dry mash of three parts of corn meal and two parts meat scrap should be fed with the whole or cracked corn. In this case the birds should be made to consume twice as much grain as mash, by weight.

Feeding should be done at regular hours, preferably twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening.

Keep the water pans clean and filled with pure, fresh water.

If skim-milk is fed, avoid changing from sweet to sour, or the reverse. It is best to feed sour milk continuously.

While the appetite should always be kept keen, nevertheless the birds should be fed all they want to eat.

Feeding is but one of the four essentials of securing high egg-production. The other three are: pure bred birds of a high-laying strain; strong, vigorous and healthy birds; and a comfortable house with plenty of room for exercise. From this it may be seen that correct feeding alone cannot give maximum egg-production.

### Necessity of Meat Feed

The fact that a meat feed is essential is clearly brought out by an experiment covering a period of twelve months conducted at the Kentucky Experiment Station poultry farm.

Thirty S. C. White Leghorn pullets were divided into two pens of 15 each, both pens receiving the same grain ration. Pen 1 received a mash of equal parts corn meal, bran, middlings, ground oats and meat meal, while Pen 2 received the same mash without the meat meal. Pen 2 averaged but 23.6 eggs per bird for the year, while the meat meal pen averaged 124.2 eggs per bird, showing that the addition of meat meal to the mash increased the egg production about five times. Tankage which is widely used in hog feeding, will produce equally as good results as meat meal.

If sour skim-milk or buttermilk is readily available, it may be fed in place of the meat scrap, in which case it should be kept before the birds in pans or pails, instead of drinking water. To get the best results, 30 hens should drink about a gallon of milk a day. If that amount cannot be secured or the birds will not drink that much, a small percentage of meat scrap should be added to the mash.

At the Purdue Experiment Station (Indiana) Phillips fed three pens of White Plymouth Rock pullets for three years, each pen consisting of 30 birds. All pens received the same grain ration and the same mash, with the exception of the meat-scrap which had meat scrap added to the mash. The meat-scrap pen averaged 135.9 eggs and the skim-milk pen 140.2 eggs, while the check pen, which received neither meat-scrap nor skim milk, averaged but 61.2 eggs. This showed that skim-milk and meat scrap have practically the same value.

### RATIONS

	Pounds	Quarts
Cracked Corn.....	40	or 24
Heavy Oats.....	20	or 20
Wheat.....	40	or 21

Cracked Corn.....	70	or 42
Heavy Oats.....	30	or 30

Cracked Corn.....	100 Lbs. or 60
-------------------	----------------

Shipstuff.....	40	or 60 1/2
Corn Meal.....	20	or 18
Ground Oats.....	20	or 46 1/2
Meat Scrap.....	20	or 11

Cracked Corn.....	100 Lbs. or 60
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Shipstuff.....	50	or 75 1/2
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Corn Meal.....	30	or 27
Meat Scrap.....	20	or 11
100 Lbs.....		

Or, if shipstuff cannot be secured:		
Corn Meal.....	40	or 36
Meat Scrap.....	25	or 13 1/2
Ground Oats.....	20	or 46 1/2
Alfalfa Meal.....	15	or 27
100 Lbs.....		

Any one of the grain mixtures may be fed with any of the mashes.

The ground oats and corn meal in mash mixture No. 1 may be reduced to 15 lbs. each and 10 lbs. (18 quarts) of alfalfa meal added.

Oyster shell or ground limestone, mica grit and charcoal should be kept before the birds at all times.

The necessity for the shell-forming material is indicated by an experiment conducted at the Kentucky Experiment Station poultry farm from January 1, 1918, to May 31, 1918, with sixty late-hatched S. C. White Leghorn pullets. The pullets were divided into four pens of 15 birds each, as nearly alike in size, vigor and development as possible. The birds kept housed thruout the experiment in the same kind of houses and fed the same ration. The only varying factor was that of the shell-forming material and grit.

The pens were divided as follows:

	Average egg-production per hen for 5 months
Pen No. 1 No grit. No oyster shell.....	31
Pen No. 2 Grit only.....	29
Pen No. 3 Both grit and oyster shell.....	48
Pen No. 4 Both grit and ground limestone.....	54

It may be seen from this table that lime is a limiting factor in egg-production and that it may be furnished in the form of oyster shell or ground limestone. The grit used contained little or no lime and did not supply shell-forming material.

Further information may be had at the County Agent's office.



Teaching First Aid



Every person mentally and physically able to do so should take the American Red Cross instruction in First Aid Treatment. It's a life-saver and a pain-saver on the farm, in the factory, on the street, at the office, in the home, wherever accidents may occur. Here's a young wife who ineptly wielded a can-opener and received an ugly gash across her wrist from the jagged can lid. Mother was there, however, with the First Aid kit and Red Cross instruction, and probably prevented a case of blood poisoning by giving prompt and proper treatment before the doctor arrived.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 72@74c, No. 3 yellow 77@78c, No. 4 mixed 69@71c, No. 3 yellow 77@78c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$20@28c, clover mixed \$21@23c, clover \$18@25c.

Wheat—No. 2 white 54@55c, No. 3 white 49@50c, No. 2 mixed 48 1/2@49 1/2c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 57c; centralized extras 51c; firsts 48c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 64c, firsts 62c, ordinary firsts 60c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 32c, fryers over 2 lbs 26c; fowls 5 lbs and over 22c, under 4 lbs 20c, roosters 16c.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@10, fair to good \$6.50@8, common to fair \$4@6.50, heifers, good to choice, \$8@9.50, fair to good \$6@8, common to fair \$4@6, canners \$2.50@3.50, stock heifers \$4@5.

Calves—Good to choice \$17@17.50, fair to good \$14@17, common and large \$6@12.

Sheep—Good to choice \$15@15.50, fair to good \$13@15, common \$10.50@11, fair to good \$8.50@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$9@9.50, choice packers and butchers \$9.75, medium \$9.75@10, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@7.75, light sows \$10.25@10.50, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$9@10.25.

### THE WORLD NOT YET NORMAL

(Continued from Page One)

two weeks they continued to advance and on August 17 were within twelve miles of Warsaw. The Polish capital seemed doomed, but on the 17th the Poles launched a great counter-offensive and drove the Bolsheviks back in disorder. Heartened by the crushing blow given the Russian forces, the Poles rejected the Bolshevik peace terms.

In the meantime, on August 11, the French foreign office surprised the other powers by giving recognition to General Wrangel's de facto government in South Russia.

The Turkish peace treaty was signed on August 10 by all nations concerned except Serbia and the Hedjaz. Soviet Russia continued its effort to make peace with its neighbors by signing a treaty with Latvia and agreeing to armistice terms with Finland.

On October 12 the Poles signed an armistice and preliminary peace treaty with Russia to become effective October 18.

The cessation of hostilities on the Polish fronts enabled the Bolsheviks to strengthen their other fronts. Directed by Trotzky, the war minister, the Bolsheviks launched a violent offensive on October 31 against the South Russian armies commanded by General Wrangel. They succeeded in smashing General Wrangel's forces and drove on through Crimea.

The Bolshevik forces captured Sebastopol November 14. General Wrangel and the remnants of his army were on board American, French and British warships which steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviks entered the city.

An agreement on the Adriatic question was reached November 10 at a conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians and a treaty embodying the agreement was signed at Rapallo two days later.

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first session at Geneva November 15. Paul Hymans of Belgium being elected president.

On November 29 President Wilson accepted an invitation extended by the Council of the League of Nations to act as mediator between Armenia and Turkey. Two days later the Russia Bolshevik took Erivan and announced the establishment of a soviet Armenian republic. On December 3 Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists signed a treaty of peace.

Several attempts to secure action on amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations were voted down by the league assembly. Because of this action the Argentine delegates to the assembly withdrew on December 3. On December 1 Austria was admitted to the league, the first of the allies of Germany to be granted membership.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With continual strife, amounting virtually to civil war, in Ireland, with spasmodic revolutionary outbreaks in Germany, with counter-revolutionary movements developing at intervals in Russia, with civil war in China and with political upheavals in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, the unrest and changing conditions growing out of the World war were reflected in the disturbed internal conditions of many countries of the old world in 1920.

One of the unexpected political developments of the early days of the year was the failure of Premier Clemenceau to obtain election as president of France upon the expiration of the term of President Poincare. Paul Deschanel was elected on January 17 and the following day Clemenceau's cabinet resigned. Alexandre Millerand formed a new cabinet at the request of President Poincare.

The All-Russian government in Siberia, headed by Admiral Alexander B. Kolchak, was finally destroyed with the killing of Admiral Kolchak by Social Revolutionists at Irkutsk on February 7.

In Great Britain the government took its first definite step toward a settlement of the Irish question on February 25 by presenting to the house of commons its Irish home rule bill, providing for autonomous rule under a dual parliament, representing both the north and the south. On March 10 Ulster voted to accept the bill.

A new counter-revolution, directed by militarists, broke out in Berlin March 13. The revolutionists gained control of Berlin and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp proclaimed himself chancellor. The revolution was short-lived, however, ending in failure on the 16th when Dr. Kapp resigned.

The Irish situation continued to attract the attention of the world. On March 19 the mayor of Cork was killed by assassins. In the House of Commons the Irish Home Rule bill passed its second reading on March 31, 348 to 94. On April 4 Irish tax offices and records were burned at many points and wire communication from Belfast was cut.

In Mexico the presidential campaign developed a revolution which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Carranza government. On April 10 the state of Sonora withdrew from the republic and fighting between the Sonora troops and federal forces began. By April 21 nine Mexican states had joined the secession movement. The revolutionary movement gained rapidly and on May 7 President Carranza fled from Mexico City toward the eastern coast. On May 22 Carranza, the fugitive president, was shot and killed by troops in his escort while asleep.

A cabinet crisis in Italy on June 9

resulted in the resignation of Premier Nitti and his cabinet. Signor Orlando also resigned as president of the chamber. A new cabinet was formed June 17 under former Premier Giovanni Giolitti. On June 27 Italian troops mutinied at Ancona and "Red" uprisings broke out all over Italy in what appeared to be a concerted anarchist plot.

On August 13 Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork was arrested by British troops for sedition in holding a Sinn Fein court at the City Hall. He was convicted by a court martial on the 17th and taken to an English prison, where he immediately entered upon a hunger strike. Riots and incendiarism continued to assume more serious proportions at many points.

President Deschanel of France resigned September 21 because of ill health and on the 23rd Premier Alexandre Millerand was elected to succeed him. Georges Leygues, minister of marine under Clemenceau, became premier.

Further disturbances were reported in Italy during October. On the 13th leaders of the Socialist party and the General Confederation of Labor ordered demonstrations in every town in Italy in an effort to force the Italian government to recognize soviet Russia, and on the following day many persons were killed and wounded in the course of a two-hour strike called as a protest against the arrest of political offenders opposing the allied policy toward Russia. The government began a drive on the 17th to round up all advocates of violence in the country.

After a hunger strike of 74 days, which had drawn the attention of the world, Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died in Brixton prison, London, October 25. Great pressure had been brought to bear to secure Mayor MacSwiney's release, but the government stood firm in its stand against the hunger strikers.

King Alexander of Greece died on October 25 as a result of a bite by a pet monkey, and it was announced that the throne would be offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine.

Peace in China seemed to be finally assured by a proclamation issued by the government November 1, declaring that there had been a reunion of North and South China and calling for the election of a new parliament.

Fierce rioting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners broke out in North Belfast, Ireland, November 7. Serious disorders were reported also at Londonderry, where five policemen were shot and many ships burned or wrecked. The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons on its third reading November 11. At Dublin on November 21, following the murder of 14 British officers, a force of troops raided a football game and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

A political upheaval came in Greece with the defeat in the general election on November 14 of the party headed by Premier Venizelos. Premier Venizelos resigned on November 17 and George Rallis, former premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, formed a new cabinet.

On December 4 the Greek people, in a plebiscite voted for the return of King Constantine. On December 19 Constantine returned to Athens, in triumph.

The Irish situation neared a crisis during the closing weeks of the year. Wholesale arrests were made by the British authorities during the last weeks of November, among those taken being Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic" and many other Irish leaders. On November 28 Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on the Liverpool water front and killed two men. Martial law was proclaimed in south Ireland on December 10 and two days later a large part of the business district of Cork was burned in reprisal. It was claimed, for Sinn Fein raids.

### DOMESTIC

The year 1920 being a presidential election year, politics held the attention of the people of the United States during the greater part of the year. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for President by the Republicans at Chicago June 12. The Democratic national convention at San Francisco nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio on July 5 on the forty-fourth ballot.

In the election on November 2, the Republican national ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 414 electoral votes while the Democratic candidates received 117. The Republicans also won an overwhelming majority in congress.

By winning their long fight for equal suffrage, the women of the country gained the right to vote for all offices in the November election.

The United States Supreme court on January 5 upheld the constitutionality of wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement act. On January 16 nationwide prohibition, under the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, went into effect.

On January 10 the New York assembly, with but two dissenting voices, voted to exclude the five Socialist members of that body, pending trial on charges that the platform of their party is revolutionary.

The anti-radical campaign resulted in the indictment of 38 leaders of the Communist Labor party in Chicago on January 21.

The railroads of the country were returned to private operation on March 1, under the terms of the Cummins-Esch railroad reorganization act.

Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan was convicted in the federal court at Grand Rapids on March 20 on charges involving the use of excess

campaign funds. He and 16 co-defendants were given prison sentences, but remained at liberty pending an appeal to the higher courts.

The trial of the five Socialist members of the New York assembly ended with their expulsion from the legislature April 1.

Several suits had been instituted during the early months of the year attacking the validity of the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment. All these cases were taken to the United States Supreme court and on June 7 that tribunal decided that the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional.

Big increases in rates were granted the railroads of the country by the interstate commerce commission July 31 to enable the roads to meet increased wages. Passenger rates were increased 20 per cent, with a Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent for the railroads. Freight rates were increased from 25 to 40 per cent in different sections of the country.

The trial of the Communist Labor party leaders in Chicago, in progress for several months, ended August 2 with the conviction of 20, who were given jail sentences.

The five Socialist assemblymen expelled from the New York legislature in the spring, having been re-elected, were again unseated when the legislature met in special session September 21.

Sharp drops in the prices of cotton, wheat and other farm products brought appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country during the latter part of the year. Night riders appeared in southern states in an effort to force the growers to hold their cotton for a higher price and a movement was started to secure the holding of wheat from the market.

### NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The continued fight over the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant, resulting in rejection of the treaty for the second time, occupied the attention of the United States senate during the early months of 1920 and monopolized the attention of the public, so far as congressional action was concerned. The Cummins-Esch bill, under which the railroads of the country operated after their return to private control, and the army reorganization bill were the principal pieces of legislation enacted before the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress ended June 5.

On January 10, the house, by a vote of 328 to 6, for the second time refused to send Victor Berger, Socialist, who had been re-elected to congress from a Milwaukee district after he had been once barred by the house because of his alleged disloyalty during the war.

The Water Power Development bill, which had long been pending in congress, was passed by the senate January 15. A similar bill had been adopted by the house in July 1919.

Another long congressional fight, for the adoption of the Oil Land Leasing bill, was ended when the conference report was adopted by the house on February 10 and the senate two days later.

The senate then turned its attention to the peace treaty. The original Lodge reservations were again adopted with some amendments. The treaty, with the reservations, came to a vote on March 19 and for the second time failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 49 to 25. The following day the rejected treaty was sent back to the President.

With no prospect of the early adoption of the treaty, resolutions declaring the war at an end were introduced in both the house and the senate. Both houses adopted the Knox senate resolution. President Wilson vetoed this resolution, however, on May 27.

A few days earlier, on May 24, President Wilson asked the senate for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia that had been offered by the supreme council. On June 1 the senate "respectfully declined" to give the President the authority requested.

On June 3 the house voted 343 to 3 the repeal of all war laws except the Lever act and the enemy trading act, the measure already having passed the senate, but President Wilson withheld his signature from the act and it died, with several other important measures, with the adjournment of congress. On the day before adjournment, President Wilson vetoed the budget bill which had been passed by both houses.

Congress reconvened on December 6 for the short session. President Wilson in his message, which was read the following day, recommended that the Philippines be given their independence.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Industrial unrest which manifested itself during the period of reaction immediately following the war, became even more marked during the year 1920. Radical activities were involved in some of the labor disputes in this country, but this was true to a much larger extent in the labor troubles that beset most of the countries of Europe during the greater part of the year.

The first month of the year was marked, in the United States, by the abandonment of the steel workers' strike which had been begun on September 22.

Railroad traffic was tied up in France, February 27, by a general strike of rail workers. The premier called all the strikers into the army, and two days later the strike was settled by a compromise.

Peace was declared between the bituminous coal operators and miners March 31, when they signed a two-year agreement based on an award

made by the coal commission named by President Wilson.

An "outlaw" strike of railroad switchmen began in Chicago April 15, and spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Federal officers arrested 30 leaders of the strike in Chicago, April 15, on charges of interfering with the mails and violation of the Lever act. On April 19 the joint railroad wage board created by the Cummins-Esch bill, announced that it would not hear cases of men who were on strike.

A new coal strike was inaugurated in Illinois and Kansas April 5,

five thousand men going out because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards made by the coal commission. The first of a long series of strikes involving Bolshevik activities, took place in Italy March 25, when workmen and peasants in Naples and the provinces of Novara, Alexandria, Brescia and Treviso, attempted to establish soviets. Troops restored order and the strike ended within two days.

On May 1 there were riots in Paris, and railway workers struck for nationalization of the railroads. French dock workers and coal miners joined the strike on May 5. The French government took vigorous steps to end the strike, moving to dissolve the General Federation of Labor and characterizing the strike leaders as Bolsheviks. The strikes were called off by the General Federation of Labor on May 21.

The Railway Labor board announced its decision on wage increases on July 20, awarding increases of from 20 to 27 per cent to nearly 2,000,000 employees, the total increase amounting to about \$600,000,000 a year, about half the raise that employees had asked. The award was accepted by the railroad unions.

During the latter part of July coal miners again struck in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas, but on July 31 they were ordered back to work, after an appeal had been made by President Wilson.

Serious riots occurred at Denver August 5 in connection with a street car strike, many being killed and injured. Federal troops were ordered to Denver to stop the disorders.

The Railway Labor board made another award August 10 granting an increase amounting to \$30,000,000 a year to 75,000 railway express workers.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the majority report of the anthracite wage commission, awarding wage increases of from 17 to 20 per cent. On September 1 anthracite operators and miners signed a two-year contract based on the award, but thousands of men remained on what they termed "vacation" in protest against the award.

Industrial conditions grew more serious in Italy during the late summer and fall. An obstructionist campaign was started by 500,000 workmen on August 22. On August 31, in Lombardy, 300 metal-working plants were seized by employees and workmen's councils took charge of the plants. On September 14 the workmen's council voted for co-operative management and profit-sharing by the workmen. At the same time the workmen took over 200 chemical works and several textile mills. Premier Giolitti intervened, and on September 19 the employers agreed to his terms of settlement, granting increases of pay retroactive to July 15. The workmen accepted the settlement and ordered the factories returned to the owners.

An industrial crisis was precipitated in England on October 16 by a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners. On the 28th an agreement was reached for an increase in wages in consideration of a pledge on the part of the miners to help increase production. The strike was called off November 3.

A severe business depression was felt throughout the United States during the closing weeks of the year. The trend toward lower wages was marked by the announcement of the textile mills of New England in December of a reduction in wages amounting to 22 1/2 per cent.

### SPORTS

The revival of interest in sporting events of all kind, which was apparent in 1919, following almost a complete suspension of athletic activities during the war, was even more marked in 1920.

The first of five races between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, challenger for the America's cup, and the defender, Resolute, was held off New York July 15. The Shamrock won the first and second races, but the Resolute took the next three winning the cup on July 27.

Charles Evans, Jr. of Chicago, won the western amateur golf championship July 17, and Jack Hutchinson won the western open golf championship August 5. Edward Ray of England won the American open golf championship, September 11.

The United States, for the seventh consecutive time, made the biggest score in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, with 212 points. Finland was second with 105 and Sweden third with 95.

Jack Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Bill Miske in the third round at Bagin Harbor, Mich., September 6. Georges Carpentier of France, knocked out Battling Levinsky, October 12 and became light heavyweight champion of the world.

A sensation was caused in the baseball world just before the close of the season by the exposure of a conspiracy by which the world's series of 1919 was "thrown" by the Chicago American league team to the Cincinnati Reds.

(Continued on Page Eight)



1—Police officer with the new submachine gun with which the New York police department is combating the crime wave. 2—View in Fiume, which has submitted to Italy after lively fighting. 3—Lifting Plymouth Rock from foundation to be replaced on its original bed on Plymouth's water front.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### D'Annunzio Gives In and the War Over Fiume Is Ended After Hot Fighting.

### GERMANY WON'T DEMOBILIZE

Refusal to Disband Civil Militia May Lead to French Occupation of Ruhr District — Bolshevik Threaten Western Movement—Industrial Events in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

As was easily foreseen, the Italo-Fiume war has come to a speedy end with the collapse of D'Annunzio's resistance. The poet, who had declared he would interpose his bloody corpse between the Italian forces and Fiume, thought better of it, and on Wednesday issued a proclamation saying that he now felt disposed to defend his life by all means, since it was not worth while to throw it away in the service of a people whom he now despises. Therefore he was about to leave Fiume by airplane. The mayor of that city and its director of national defense

agreed to recognize the treaty of Rapallo. D'Annunzio consented to release his legionnaires from their oaths of allegiance, and it was arranged that they should be disbanded and that the Italian government should issue a proclamation of general amnesty. There was rejoicing throughout Italy over the settlement, for the Italian did not at all like the job of shooting down their fellow countrymen.

Peace was not attained without much bloodshed, for the legionnaires fought desperately and bravely for several days after General Caviglia's troops began the real attack. Taking advantage of the rough terrain about the city, they laid many ambushes and conducted a guerrilla warfare with hand grenades and machine guns that cost the lives of many regulars. In the city they poured a hot fire from the balconies, roofs and windows of apparently abandoned buildings, and even the women helped. The Italian military authorities refused to use artillery against the city itself, striving to save it from destruction, but the warships in the harbor bombarded the outer defenses. D'Annunzio was slightly wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell. The curtain has now fallen on this latest tragedy of the warrior poet, who says he is ashamed of being an Italian.

Relations between France and Germany reached another critical stage at the end of the week, when Berlin, through the undersecretary for foreign

affairs, warned the British and Italian ambassadors that it would be impossible for Germany to resume the conference on reparations at Brussels January 10 unless France withdraws its demand for the dissolution of the civil militia, which is called the *einwohnerwehr*. In this way Germany seeks to take advantage of the somewhat strained relations between Paris and London and Rome.

By the Spa agreement Germany was to complete her demobilization by January 1, and if this is not done, as her intention appears to be at this writing, France will have the right to occupy the Ruhr district or Frankfurt. Plans for the necessary military operations already have been drawn up by Marshal Foch and General Weygand. The report of General Nollet, the French chief of the interallied commission of control in Germany, was what precipitated the matter. He told the council of ambassadors in Paris that the civil militia was a real military organization of nearly two million soldiers, camouflaged as a policing force, and he presented the case in such warm language that the ambassadors did not know just how to handle it. So they passed it up to the supreme council, which is to meet early in January in Nice or Cannes. Premier Lloyd George said he could not take it up because of pressing domestic affairs, and Premier Giolitti of Italy declared he could not leave because of the Fiume crisis. So far France has been insistent on the com-

plete disarmament of Germany, and it is not unlikely that she will proceed alone with the military measures seemingly justified by Germany's violation of the Spa pact. Then it will be up to Great Britain and Italy to decide whether to support their ally or to call her off, as they did once before, in the interests of a financial settlement with Berlin.

According to secret information received by the French foreign office, the Russian Reds not only are threatening to overrun and absorb Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, but also are preparing for another attack on Poland and the Baltic states, and possibly on Roumania. In the Minsk region soviet troops are being concentrated in large numbers, threatening especially Lithuania and Poland; and farther north about 50,000 of them were said to have crossed the Latvian frontier and occupied several towns. Estonia, too, was alarmed by the presence of large bodies of Red cavalry on her borders. Negotiations for permanent peace between Poland and Russia were broken off by the soviet representatives, who said in effect that the Red victories elsewhere made the treaty unnecessary to them. In Podolia the Russians are gathering heavy forces to compel Roumania to evacuate Bessarabia. The lakes and marshes are frozen over and campaigning will be possible until March.

Meanwhile all efforts of the soviet authorities to arrange for resumption of trade seem to have fallen flat, owing partly to their impudent bad faith in trade matters and partly to their failure to stop spreading their propaganda in other countries. The United States government decided that Martens, the soviet "envoy," should be deported, and Moscow advised him to abandon his work here and submit. Most of the nations are now coming to the view that bolshevism in Russia will die out before long if left to itself, and are proceeding on that theory. Evidence that the bolshevist leaders themselves are changing their policy lies in the fact that they are now granting many concessions to foreigners, which is absolutely contrary to bolshevist principles. In addressing the soviet congress in Moscow Lenin explained that this was a temporary necessity, as the country must have materials for its economic rebuilding. Information received by our state department is that the bourgeoisie are more numerous than ever in Russia, and are gradually regaining control, and that the tendency is toward the formation of an autocratic government.

Following stormy sessions in Tours, in the course of which the members sometimes came to blows, the French Socialist party has split into three

factions. The left wing has voted to obey the commands of Lenin, and to adhere fully to the third international; the right wing opposes throwing the party organization into the hands of the communists; and the centerists adhere to the international with reservations. This last faction may split, one half joining the left wing and the other going with the right. A woman agent of the Moscow international, who reached Tours despite the efforts of the government to keep her out, had much to do with the stand taken by the extreme radicals.

British organized labor has definitely ranged itself against the government in the Irish controversy, at least so far as government methods are concerned. The labor commission which visited Ireland has made its final report, in which it scathingly denounces the course of the English authorities in Ireland and expresses the belief that coercion will be unable to suppress either the Sinn Fein movement or the "republican army." The latter, it asserts, is formidable because it is not concentrated and has the sympathy and support of the vast mass of the population. Of murders and reprisals the report says:

"So great has been the provocation by the crown forces that 80 per cent of Irish men and women now regard the shooting of policemen and the throwing of bombs at lorries with the same philosophic resignation that Mr. Lloyd George displays toward arson and pillage and the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children."

The auxiliaries—black and tans—and most of the royal Irish constabulary are declared utterly unfit for their duties.

To a meeting of 900 delegates representing three million trades unionists the members of the commission told in detail what they saw and learned in Ireland, and a resolution was adopted demanding that the government grant a judicial investigation into the action of crown forces in Ireland with view to punishing those guilty of crimes.

The time limit for turning in all arms in Ireland expired Wednesday, and the officials admitted very few had been surrendered.

The Irish Women's Organization has issued a circular defying the order of the government rendering liable to death anyone harboring a rebel. The circular says: "The women of Ireland consider it a crime for any young Irishman of military age not to carry arms in defense of his country, and it is even a greater crime for any person of Irish blood to refuse to harbor or assist our brave soldiers."

Though leaders in business and finance, issue frequent statements to

the effect that business stagnation in America has about reached the low point and that the future really looks rosy to them, the mass of the people are far from being optimistic, and it must be admitted that conditions seem to justify their view. Demand has fallen to a minimum, and of course production has decreased in proportion. Prices have declined, but while this is a source of satisfaction to the consumer, it is painful to the producer, and the producer who is especially mournful is the farmer. What congress is planning to do for him in the way of an emergency tariff may help, but most economists doubt it.

There were several occurrences of note last week in the industrial field. The most startling, perhaps, was the closing down of the Ford automobile works at Detroit for an indefinite period. This was said to be due to a marked falling off in orders and the return of many cars. Under normal conditions 50,000 men are employed in the shops that closed. The employees were told not to report before February 1.

Another interesting event was the refusal of the union employees of the Pullman company in the car works at Pullman, Ill., to have their wages reduced as far as 20 per cent. The suggestion had been accepted by the employees' industrial relations committee in consideration of the declining commodity prices and the readjustment in industry. They said they realized the company must get more business in order to avoid drastic reduction of working forces, and that it must cut costs to meet increased competition. The wages of the employees have more than doubled in the last four years. The union men made no threat of striking if wages were cut, but intimated that trouble would follow such action. Many of the shop workers are not in unions.

Employees of some other big concerns, especially in the textile and clothing industries of the East, have been compelled to accept reductions in wages rather than have the works close down.

In the effort to carry out the Republican promises of reduced expenses, the house appropriations committee cut \$420,914,192 from the estimates for the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1922, leaving \$383,611,292. The largest single reduction was \$147,000,000 of what was asked for the federal shipping board. The committee also recommended a cut of more than eleven millions in the post office department appropriation bill; but the total reported is \$573,964,721, which is nearly seventy millions more than the appropriation for this year.

The Democrats pointed out that the total carried by both bills adds about seventeen millions to the cost of running the government; but the Republicans retorted that they had made large cuts in the sums asked by Democratic heads of departments. Those who are clamoring for a reduction in federal taxes may draw their own conclusions as to the prospect.

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## FIRST AID TRAINING TO MEN AND WOMEN

**American Red Cross Is Teaching Hundreds of Thousands Life-Saving Methods.**

The purpose of instruction in First Aid to the injured offered by the American Red Cross is to train men and women to administer First Aid treatment promptly and intelligently when emergencies demand it. First Aid treatment is not intended to take the place of a physician's service. A surgeon should always be summoned as a precautionary measure where there is an injury of any consequence, but when one cannot be secured a few minutes' delay may mean a fatality. In such a case a person trained in First Aid is invaluable not only to the individual, but through him to the community in which he lives.

There is perhaps no way of ascertaining the number of deaths or serious disablements which result from lack of proper safeguards or prompt emergency treatment. It is safe to assert they number thousands daily. There can be no doubt that the application of First Aid methods to each case would immeasurably lighten the country's toll of suffering and death.

The dissemination of First Aid training and information has already produced a far-reaching and beneficial influence in the prevention of accidents on railroads, in mines and in great industrial concerns.

The benefit of a widespread knowledge of First Aid in the event of a great disaster, such as a train wreck, an explosion, an earthquake, etc., is obvious. Laymen who have had First Aid training can render efficient assistance. Many lives may depend upon such emergency care.

Red Cross First Aid work includes (1) the formation and conduct, through Red Cross chapters, of classes for instruction in accident prevention and First Aid to the injured among men and women in all communities and in every industry; (2) the introduction of courses of instruction in high schools and colleges.

The Red Cross is prepared to supply First Aid books and equipment at reasonable prices.

Every person in this country able to do so should, in his own interest, receive Red Cross First Aid instruction. Information about the course and instruction classes may be had at the nearest chapter headquarters.

## General College News

Professor Dix spent several days last week in Washington attending the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society. The American Association of Training Schools for Social Work, consisting of fourteen professional schools and universities doing social work, was held on Thursday in the same city, which he also attended on invitation. Berea is not now a member of this association but if present plans for the strengthening of the work here are carried out she will probably be invited to membership next year, Professor Dix thinks.

## BASKET-BALL SCHEDULE

Schedule of games for the remainder of the season is as follows:

January 10—	
Foundation-Vocational	1:30
College-Academy	2:30
January 17—	
College-Foundation	1:30
Normal-Academy	2:30
January 24—	
Normal-Foundation	1:30
College-Vocational	2:30
January 31—	
Normal-College	1:30-2:10
Academy-Vocational	1:50-2:30
February 7—	
Vocational-Foundation	1:30-1:50
Normal-Academy	1:50-2:30
February 14—(Holiday)	
College-Foundation	1:30
Normal-Vocational	2:30
March 7—	
Academy-Foundation	1:30
College-Vocational	2:30

## CARL—CURTIS

Miss Bessie Lee Curtis, formerly of Vaughns Mill, but recently of Berea College, and Rev. J. C. Carl, of Mt. Sterling, were quietly married on Sunday, December 19, at the Christian parsonage in Mt. Sterling. The bride is the only daughter of B. F. Curtis and is a very accomplished young lady of high ideals. She had been a student of Berea College the past five years till last fall, when she accepted the Levee public school. We join with their host of friends in wishing the jolly pair a prosperous and happy journey upon the matrimonial sea. For the present they will make their home at Torrent, Ky.

## CHILDREN BRING CHEER

The pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the Training School had planned to give each other a small Christmas gift to be placed on our tree, but the result of a Red Cross meeting was that we would omit this and help the needy people around Berea.

Miss English gave her consent and on Tuesday the children brought potatoes, rice, beans, cabbage, tomatoes and other foods. Fifteen baskets were filled for fifteen families.

A magazine was slipped into the top of each basket, and as we had several articles of clothing, we put a cap and scarf with the basket that was going to a family with a small girl, a pair of shoes into a man's share, and so on, for we wanted to be sure our contributions were to benefit the right person.

A sprig of holly and a card telling who were the donors made the baskets look cheery.

On our way to the Red Cross rooms we sang carols at the Robinson Hospital, then left our provisions with Miss English and went to the College Hospital and sang there.

The baskets were taken to the people, and we were told that they were all happy and pleased to be remembered on Christmas Day, and I think we will all agree that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Louise Arnold,

Member of the Junior R. C.

## Causes of Cotton Gin Fires.

The great number of fires taking place in the cotton gins of the south have been generally attributed to matches getting into the cotton either accidentally or maliciously, but this has been disproved by the investigators of the agricultural department, who have vindicated the match. They put hundreds of matches into the cotton and then watched the results and there were only a few outbreaks and those were in the huller and not in the gin. Other experiments prove beyond all doubt that fires in the gins are caused by static electricity which is very marked at certain seasons of the year when the atmospheric conditions are favorable.

## Chinese Jubilation.

A sea lion, a fusillade of crackers, a banquet, and the raising of the Chinese flag, indicated to the Victorian town of Echucha that a branch of the Chinese Masonic society had been formed. Chinese from all parts of Victoria attended the ceremony, and the mayor and councilors of Echucha were guests. The Chinese master of ceremonies was interviewed by returned soldiers who objected to the flying of the Chinese flag alone. Australian and British flags were at once hoisted to the top of the flagpole.—Indianapolis News.

## Normal Department

Delbert Cook, a former student of the Normal School was married on November 8 to Miss Emma Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are now living in Berea and are taking work in this department.

Miss Boatright is enjoying an extended visit from her sister.

Every student of the Normal School is missing the smiling face of Miss Bowersox about the campus and will be glad when she is able to be out again.

Several of our students spent the holidays in Berea.

Mrs. James Nickell of Winchester is here visiting her daughter, Ruby of the Training School, who has recently been operated on for appendicitis.

Miss Pearl Scott, who has been in the hospital for about three weeks is somewhat better and hopes to be out soon.

We are delighted to see the old students who have been teaching returning in such large numbers. The seniors are especially glad to have so many new members in their class.

The Normal now has more than three hundred and fifty students enrolled. This is the largest enrolment we have ever had and students are still coming in. Several entered last Monday. We did not have sufficient room for all of those who wished to come, but several of the boys in the Annex. The dining-rooms are crowded and the space allotted to us in Main Chapel is not large enough to accommodate our increasing numbers.

The basket-ball game Monday between Normal and Vocational was one-sided one. The score was 42 to 5 in favor of Normal.

## LINCOLN INSTITUTE SUSPENDS SCHOOL OPERATIONS FOR LACK OF WATER

On Monday of this week the Faculty of Lincoln Institute, colored Normal and Industrial school, twenty-two miles east of Louisville, told the students that those who wished to do so might go home until the water situation should be changed. The Institute depends on surface drainage impounded in two reservoirs. The water is chemically filtered. The first reservoir was built four times as large as was judged necessary by the U. S. expert Hydrographer, but it proved wholly inadequate to the need. A second, larger, was built, but the two have been insufficient. Three trials have been made of boring for water, but all have failed. Since early last June there have been no rains which materially affected the reservoirs. From the beginning of the fall term water has had to be hauled for all purposes except the power and heating plant, and most of the time for that also. When the severe weather began, though water was shipped in tank cars from Louisville, it became practically impossible to put sufficient heat in the dormitories and class-rooms to make them safe for students and teachers. The young men became worn out in the attempt, and, after everything which could be thought of had been tried, the decision to close was reached. Though most of the students went home, quite a number stayed to study and work in the different departments.

The whole affair will probably cost the Institute at least a thousand dollars. As soon as the weather breaks and the reservoirs have sufficient water for use, the students will be notified and it is expected that most of them will return. Plans are already made for a third and larger reservoir, in another valley, to be built next summer, which, it is believed will give a sufficient water supply.

## FINLAND BOASTS MODEL CITY

Helsingfors Could Give Lessons in Cleanliness to the Majority of Towns in America.

Helsingfors, Finland, might give lessons in the municipal amenities to almost any American city, although it is tucked away in the North, in a bare little land of rock and lakes and birch trees, in the latitude of the southern end of Greenland, writes Arthur Ruhl in the Outlook.

I do not happen to know of any American city so consistently clean and well built. They post no bills in Helsingfors. They tie them around posts with strings, and when they have served their purpose they disappear, strings and all. Every morning there is a market on the broad quay at the end of the esplanade; fish, flowers, meat and vegetables—even Oregon apples, which contrive, in spite of distance, and almost prohibitive rates of exchange, to cross the sixtieth parallel. A few minutes after noon you would never know a market had been there. Stalls fold up, rubbish disappears, street cleaners turn on the hose, and presently the quay is as clean as a tennis court.

## Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Dalton, Neb.,  
Dec. 29, 1920

Prof. T. A. Edwards,  
Berea, Ky.,  
Dear Friend:

I suppose you are getting ready for your winter work. And a big busy one at that.

I became a student of Berea, December 26, 1900, for the first time. My father and I rode into Berea on two mules, December 25; the next day I entered school.

How green I was and how little I knew. I surely have had full reasons many a time to be thankful for the years I spent there.

I have had a busy year in my work

here. The Lord has been good to us, and we have seen some things accomplished.

We give all our time in winter to revival work among our Sunday-schools. We are saving souls and it makes us happy.

We wish you a good big year for Berea and all it is doing for the thousands who are as ignorant as I was.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Boggs

(Mr. Boggs was for a number of years a student in Berea and for two years taught in the Foundation School).

MODERN AMERICAN SLAVES  
A Sermonette by Joseph M. Pierce  
Berea Academy

Text: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." John 10:10.

Where are these Slaves?

In all the hills and valleys of Appalachian America.

I do not mean by this that all of the people in the Appalachians live in abject poverty. Oh, no! there are many of them just as wealthy, and many just as cultured and progressive as their more fortunate brothers living in the Bluegrass, or on the plains of the great West. As Mr. Vaughn says, in that characteristic way of his, "Many of these people do not need your sympathy, or mine." What I do mean to say is that in practically all of these mountain communities there are many who, through no fault of theirs, must do more than their proportionate share of hard work, and receive less than their share of the good things of life.

Mountains and rivers separate them from their well-to-do neighbors. Frequently we see whole communities, and sometimes a great number of them thus isolated. In fact, the mountain sections of all the states are rather sharply defined, being separated from the more level sections by great natural barriers. Behind these barriers they build their humble homes, and love, and laugh and toil, and rear their children without education.

## Who are They?

They are, most of them, of Scotch-Irish blood, worthy descendants of the pioneers who first settled on the Atlantic seaboard, and who laid the foundations of the Republic.

They are of the same stock as the Pilgrim Fathers and the Scotch Covenanters, Patrick Henry, Longfellow and Bryant, Lincoln and Clay, George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson.

## Why are They Slaves?

Memory's magical pinions carry me back across the years to an aged couple, sitting by a large, old-fashioned fireplace. They are sitting alone, weeping, the cheery glow of the fire contrasting strangely with their troubled faces. I see a tremulous quiver of their lips and the tears start in the eyes of both as the old man says, "Marthy, we'll just have to give it up; we've done all we can." "Marthy" clings to him and sobs until she can speak, then I hear her say, "Don't, don't talk like that, dear; the Lord will provide a way for us. You must take heart." Dear old soul! She, too, feels discouraged, and weary of poverty's grind, but womanlike she never gives up, and presently I see the old man's face light up as she suggests a way out of the present difficulty.

"My hens are beginnin' to lay," I hear her say, "and I'm a-goin' to set 'em every one that will set and hatch off as many early chickens as I can; they will be a lot of help, then by and by the garden truck will come in, and the fruit; and if we both keep our health, there is nothin' to hinder us from pullin' through; and she clinches her argument with a kiss, planted exactly on the old man's chin. The kiss is returned. Together they "thank God, and take courage," feeling that in some way the Lord will "provide."

This case is truly representative of thousands that may be found in the odd corners and out-of-the-way places, far back in the hills. Here people live, sometimes on good land, sometimes on poor. It makes no great difference what kind of land it is, a living is the most that can be expected anyway. Why should a man grow great crops to go to waste, or to be sold for a song?

Frequently, though, we find the land too poor or too rough to grow good crops, and so we see considerable renting. The renter does the work for a part of the crop.

Corn is king of the crops, and when one farmer asks another about his crop, he usually wants to know if he has prepared his corn "ground" or

has planted corn, or just how he is progressing in its cultivation. "Are you over your corn?" is an oft repeated question; and there is considerable rivalry to see who will be the first to "lay by." Here and there may be found considerable crops of wheat and oats or money crops of various kinds, but corn is practically always the main crop. The crops are cultivated with insufficient and very inefficient tools, requiring all the hand labor available, and sometimes more, and resulting yields are usually low. The methods of cultivation make the cropping season long and arduous—most of the year, in fact. It is the fruitless sweating, this perpetual grind from year to year, that makes progress difficult when it is not impossible. And it is this that makes the men and women and little children slaves. A slave is a person who labors without reward, and certainly these people do. Schools are few and poor, and poorly patronized. "I've got to have my children at home to help me; the livin'; edgercation won't mek' cloze to wear, or enny thing for pore people to live on" is a common feeling often expressed.

Are they wrong? "Yes," says one who has never thought about it; but suppose we think a little and see if they are so far wrong after all. Suppose you and I had to work all the time to live, and did not live very comfortably at that: How much education would we have? It is a fact that until existing wants are supplied, until people are clothed and fed, there can be little, if any, consideration of the higher spiritual and intellectual wants. The devil never did tell the exact truth but there is a lot of truth in that old saying of his, "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

## Emancipation

Permanent relief must come from within, largely. Too much faith has been placed in emergency help from without; rather, we have placed too little faith in the character of mountaineers themselves. Often the wealthy men who have come or sent people to the mountains, spending money indiscriminately, have wasted their time, money and energy; they could better have been doing something for the poor people at their doors.

The really effective helpers of the mountain people must be of their own number—men and women who have grown up in the mountains, and who, better than any outsider, understand the mountain problems. Who, then, are going to be the Lincolns who give to Appalachian America her Emancipation Proclamation? There can be but one answer. They must be the practical farmers and business men, trained teachers, preachers, and community leaders who, coming from mountain communities and trained in Berea College or school like Berea College, will go back to these same communities and give to them the good things they have received. They are the ones who must teach the mountain people, and demonstrate to them a better way than they have known.

Especially does the task call for scientific farmers—men who know and can show that a man can make a decent living on these mountain farms, and not make a slave of himself or his family; that a farmer in the mountains can educate his children; that he can have good roads, good churches and good schools; and that he can find time to visit his neighbor and to worship God. To the students of Berea is given this high and holy privilege of ushering in a new day—the privilege of working with the Master in leading these souls into a larger and fuller life!

"I am come that they might have life," and that they might have it more abundantly."

He that labors is tempted by a devil; he that is idle, by a thousand.

To possess a sanctimonious face is no sign of a Spirit-filled heart. A sheep-killing dog looks sanctimonious.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL  
SUNDAY SCHOOL  
LESSON

(By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 9

## JESUS TEACHES FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 18:21-35.  
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.—Matt. 6:14.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:12-16; 18:15-20; Luke 17:3, 4; Eph. 4:31, 32; Col. 3:12-14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Forgiving One Another.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Learning to Forgive.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Forgiving and Forgiven.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Forgiveness: Its Meaning and Scope.

In this lesson we have divine instructions as to our behavior in case of ill-treatment.

## I. Peter's Question (v. 21).

This question, "How often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him?" probably was occasioned by the ill treatment which Peter was then receiving at the hands of his fellow disciples. Christ's confession of Peter brought him into the limelight. The question of the disciples (18:1) "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" shows that there was some jealousy of Peter among the disciples and consequent contention among them. From the Lord's teaching as to the efforts to bring about reconciliation in case of offenses between brother and brother he knew that it would require the exercise of the spirit of forgiveness. Peter disposed to be gracious inquires "Till seven times?" showing his readiness to forgive his brother not three times, but twice three times and a little over.

## II. Jesus' Answer (v. 22).

The Lord's answer was an astonishing revelation to Peter. He said "Not until seven times, but until seventy times seven." This shows that our willingness to forgive should be limitless.

## III. The Two Creditors (vv. 23-35).

This parable of the two creditors illustrates His principles of forgiveness.

1. The gracious creditor (vv. 23-27). The king in this parable represents God, and the servant who is greatly in debt represents the sinner—any sinner, every sinner, you and me. We were hopelessly in debt to God. Ten thousand talents are equal to some twelve millions of dollars. To meet this obligation would be an utter impossibility. This man's plea for time, promising to pay all, much resembles our vain imaginings that we can pay our debt to God, that by our future good works we can atone for our past most grievous sins. By the justice of God's law we were hopelessly condemned; by the grace of God we were freed from bondage.

2. The cruel creditor (vv. 28-35). This man who was forgiven so much found a man who owed him a small sum—about fifteen or seventeen dollars. He shut his ears to the man's entreaty to be patient with him, flew at his throat and cruelly put him into jail. The great mercy shown him did not touch his heart, so he refused to be merciful. Being set free from so great a debt as our sins against God, we should make God's act of unlimited forgiveness toward us the standard of unlimited forgiveness toward others. In dealing with others we should always keep these considerations before us: (1) We ourselves need it and do every day continue to need the forgiveness of God. With all our imperfections and positive sins we need the continued mercy of God. When we pray, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," let us be sure that we have put away all thought of sin held against others. To pray that prayer otherwise is an abomination. (2) That there is a day of judgment coming and at that day we shall be treated as we treat others. No mercy will be shown to those who have not shown mercy.

The heart, then, of this lesson is that God's gracious act toward us should be the standard of our actions toward others, and that we must exercise the same spirit of forgiveness toward our fellowmen if we would continue to enjoy God's forgiveness. The proof that we are God's children is that we manifest the spirit of God. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matt. 5:48).

Christianity without Christ is a mere Sunday club, a joy to the devil and a disgust to God.

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL  
IN 1920

(Continued from Page Six)

nati National league team. Seven members of the Chicago team, including several stars, and one former member were accused of accepting bribes, and they later were indicted by a Chicago grand jury. Cleveland won the American league pennant on October 2 and met the Brooklyn club, National league pennant winner, in the world series on October 5. Cleveland won the series by taking the seventh game from Brooklyn, October 12.

A baseball war was threatened by a conflict between clubs of the American league over plans for a reorganization of the game. Peace was declared, however, on November 13, and a new

board of control was established with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago as chairman with an annual salary of \$42,500 a year.

Roscoe Searles won the 250-mile automobile race at Los Angeles November 25. In this race Gaston Chevrolet was killed in a collision.

## DISASTERS

The world was comparatively free from disasters causing great loss of life during 1920. Tornadoes in the United States and earthquakes in Italy and Mexico, caused the greatest destruction.

Several thousand people were reported killed by a violent earth shock in central Mexico January 3, the damage being particularly heavy in the western part of Vera Cruz.

More than 100 persons were killed, many were injured and heavy property damage was caused by tornadoes which swept Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, March 28.

Three hundred persons were killed by an explosion of a munitions dump at Rothenstein, East Prussia, April 11.

Another tornado caused heavy damage in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, April 20. More than 150 persons were killed and property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed.

Fifty-nine persons were killed by a tornado in Cherokee county, Okla., May 2.

Great floods were reported in Japan August 19, with heavy loss of life.

A severe earthquake in the district north of Florence, Italy, on September 7, destroyed 100 towns and killed about 400 persons.

Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Chile and Central America December 9, and later in the month.

## NECROLOGY

Death took many persons prominent in national and world affairs in 1920. Among those who were best known or most active in their particular fields of labor, were the following:

January 3, Nicholas Sicaud, famous French painter; January 8, Maud Powell, world's foremost woman violinist; January 16, Reginald DeKoven, American composer and music critic; January 23, Richard L. Garner, author and explorer; January 24, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, widely-known author.

February 4, Edward Payson Ripley, for 24 years president of Santa Fe railroad; Ohio C. Barber, organizer of the match industry; February 11, Gaby Deslys, noted French dancer; February 12, Julius Chambers, New York author and explorer; February 18, Gen. William E. Mickle, for many years adjutant general of the United Confederate veterans; February 20, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, discoverer of the North pole.

March 1, John H. Bankhead, senior United States senator from Alabama; March 3, John J. O'Shea, Catholic author and editor; March 24, Mrs. Humphry Ward, famous English novelist; March 28, Elmer Apperson, pioneer automobile manufacturer.

April 1, Dr. William Martin, U. S. N., retired, yellow fever expert; April 6, Laurent Honore Marquette, French sculptor; April 7, Edward Harold Mott, humorist; April 11, Ferdinand Roybet, French artist; April 15, Theodore N. Vail, pioneer in telegraph and telephone industries.

May 1, William Barrett Ridgely, former controller of the treasury; May 9, Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder of the Chattanooga assembly; May 11, William Dean Howells, famous American novelist; May 16, Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

June 3, Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard of New York, author and theologian; June 13, Mme. Gabrielle Charlotie Rejane, famous French actress; June 18, George W. Perkins, New York financier; June 26, Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, for more than thirty years stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly.

July 4, Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army; July 10, John Arbutnot Fisher, former first lord of the British admiralty; July 11, former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III; July 22, William K. Vanderbilt, financier and former railroad president.

August 1, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for president in 1916; August 3, Isham Randolph of Chicago, noted engineer; August 10, James O'Hell, famous Irish actor; August 16, Norman Lockyer, eminent English scientist; August 26, James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture; September 15, Raimundo de Madrazo, famous Spanish portrait painter; September 25, Jacob H. Schiff, American financier and philanthropist.

October 2, Winthrop Murray Crane, former United States senator from Massachusetts; October 5, Charles Norris Williamson, noted English author; October 12, Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris; October 13, Charles M. Alexander, famous singing evangelist.

November 2, Louise Imogen Guiney, American poet and essayist; November 9, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; November 10, Henry Thode, noted German historian; November 18, Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey; November 22, Ole Theobald, Norwegian violinist; November 23, Margaret Brewster, American writer; November 30, Eugene W. Chaffin, prohibition candidate for president in 1908 and 1912.

December 3, Francis Lynde Stetson, eminent attorney of New York; December 10, Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer; Marquis Della Chiesa, brother of the pope; December 12, Olive Schreiner, novelist.

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